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LAST EDITION

GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL PARTIES HINTED IN SPAIN

Socialist Organizations Reported Ready to Walk Out—Senor Zulueta Declares Political Growth Lags Behind Material

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—There are continual rumors about the possibility of a general strike. The newspaper *El Diluvio* of Barcelona stated recently that such a general strike had been practically decided on by the Socialist organizations.

Señor Barrio, secretary of the General Union of Workers, referring to the possibility of a railway strike, says that the railway workers do not wish to strike and will not provoke such a step but they will accept it if circumstances impose it. This is not regarded as a reassuring statement.

The chief centers of dissatisfaction among the workers appear to be Catalonia and Biscay, but indeed there are disquieting reports from all parts of Spain.

An article by Señor Luis de Zulueta in *El Liberal* has attracted much attention and has even been quoted by opposition journals. Señor Zulueta has just been to Barcelona making an inquiry into labor, economic and other conditions there, and he comes to the conclusion that Spain is suffering severely as a result of having greatly improved her financial and commercial position and not having advanced politically in harmony. He says: "When a country develops rapidly, increasing its interior capacity, and when its official policy on the contrary follows the old routine and is retrogressive, a situation is reached which cannot be maintained. Greater means create greater needs and greater ambitions. The new energies do not feel themselves protected but oppressed by governmental authorities which decline to advance. So there is here a crisis of development. Accordingly, wealth itself becomes an agent of destruction."

MILITARY LAW REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department today received confirmation of press dispatches announcing that Spain has decreed military law.

The department also has advised that Brazil has revoked her neutrality decree with respect to the Allies. Germany may consider this an unfriendly act and a cause for war.

CAPTAIN BARTLETT SAILS ON RESCUE TRIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. Robert Bartlett's rescue party will sail from St. John, N. B., early Sunday aboard the Neptune to rescue the five remaining members of the MacMillan Crocker Land expedition, according to Mr. Bartlett's message to the American Museum of Natural History here today.

Captain Bartlett said he expected to be on his way to Sydney, early tomorrow, and that with good luck his party should reach the stranded explorers by Aug. 1. MacMillan himself and some members of his party already have returned to civilization.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The latest reports from the western front show that the British forces are steadily closing in on Lens. They have captured strongly organized defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez River covering Lens, and positions of great strength as well as tactical and strategic importance are in British hands.

Further south, the French forces are engaged in an intense struggle with the Germans, in the Soissons-Rheims sector, in the neighborhood of the Chemin des Dames. The fighting, during the past 24 hours, has been most determined around Cerny, some five miles due west of Craonne. Positions have changed hands several times, the latest reports giving a dearly won advantage to the Germans. Southeast of Cerny, on the Laon-Rheims road, the French, however, have repulsed all German attacks, and have inflicted severe losses on their opponents.

In the Verdun theater, west of Dead Man's Hill, the Germans last night assumed the offensive, and succeeded in penetrating the first French lines, along a front of about a mile and a half. Energetic counterattacks, however, Paris declares, drove them out everywhere, with the exception of the western slope of Dead Man's Hill.

Renewed activity is reported from the Persian-Mesopotamian frontier, where the Turks have obliged the Russians to recross the Abis Hirman River, south of Basra.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday from Berlin's roads:

Western war theater: Front of

POLITICAL CRISIS AVERTED IN ITALY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—A secret sitting of the Italian Chamber has apparently resulted in eliminating the possibility of a political crisis. According to a note issued in connection with this sitting, Baron Sonnino delivered an important speech remarkable for its clearness of expression and high level of moral and patriotic sentiments. He was warmly congratulated by the deputies, who swarmed around the Government bench to express their gratitude and admiration, while the Foreign Minister was reportedly embraced by Signor Boselli, the Prime Minister, and Signor Orlando, the Minister of the Interior.

MOVES RAPIDLY MADE IN GREECE

M. Venizelos Recalls Ministers From Central Powers, Thus Breaking Off Relations, and Calls Army Chiefs to Conference

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—M. Venizelos is acting swiftly, more swiftly than could have been anticipated. He has now recalled the Greek ministers in Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia, thus breaking off diplomatic relations. Germany is expected to declare war and M. Venizelos has summoned to Athens the chiefs of the army corps in the Peloponnesus, where there has been a distinct unrest. Most of them have accepted the invitation.

By occupation of the port of Item the French have completed connections with the Gulf of Corinth. The situation in Athens is calm, national defense troops patrolling the streets instead of the Allies' forces, which left Athens Thursday.

Further steps have been taken to eliminate from the public service persons accused of having misused their power during the recent months.

M. Lambros may be dismissed. Various admirals have been dismissed by Admiral Condouris, while the Greek admiral in Berlin, Petrograd and Sofia have been dismissed.

The Minister of Education and Public Worship has ceased relations with the Holy Synod pending a decision in the case of the Metropolitan of Athens and members of the Synod who took part in the anathema ceremony directed against M. Venizelos last Christmas.

PERMISSION SOUGHT FOR ACCEPTING ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the request of President Wilson, the Senate is to pass a resolution permitting Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, to accept from King Albert, the decoration of the Order of Leopold.

GREAT LAKES RATE ACTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended until Oct. 29, for the purpose of investigation, new rates which the Great Lakes Transit Corporation proposed to make effective tomorrow.

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INCREASE IN PRICE OF THE MONITOR

Beginning Monday, July 2, the price of The Christian Science Monitor

will be Three Cents the copy or \$9 a year.

(Continued on page four, column one)

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 182

WAR TAX UPON EXTRA PROFITS

Schedule Agreed to by Senate Finance Committee by Which It Is Designed to Raise a Revenue of \$730,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An excess profits war tax on "every corporation, partnership or individual" is to be started by the War Emergency Industrial Commission in the hearing room of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industries at 1 Beacon Street, next Thursday afternoon.

This special commission, which was formed by an act of this year's Legislature for the duration of the war, held its first meeting today and decided to hold hearings on the requests for abridgement of certain laws during the war.

The personnel of the commission is Edwin Mulready, State Commissioner of Labor, chairman; William M. Butler of New Bedford, and Howard Conley of Boston, representing employers, and George F. H. Wren of Springfield, president of the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Miss Mary E. Meehan of Boston, representing employees.

Following the meeting, which was attended by all the members of the commission except Mr. Butler, Mr. Mulready said that he desired to make it clear that the purpose of the commission was not to begin a general breaking down of the labor laws because of the war, but to treat each case individually and make such provisions as it deems requisite for such instance.

The commission will give a public hearing on each petition for suspension of laws and regulations, and if it appears that an emergency exists, the commission will permit such suspension as it considers advisable.

The commission may revoke this permit at any time, and in any event the permit will become void 60 days after the termination of the war.

Most of the petitions already received are from textile manufacturers, claiming that due to the shortage of labor and the growing number of persons leaving their mills to join the military forces or to engage in more lucrative employment, a deficiency in output has arisen, which makes it necessary to work longer hours than are provided by existing law.

The commission, said Chairman Mulready, will endeavor to find solutions from concerns having contracts with the Government or who are supplying articles which are of prime necessity in connection with the carrying on of the war.

The Prime Minister was given an enthusiastic welcome by the townspeople. Discussing economic conditions, he was cheered when he said:

"If necessary, the Government will itself pay the difference in the price of bread so as to bring it within compass of the bulk of the people."

HEARING ON LARGER PIERS AT NAVY YARD

Representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the State Waterways Commission and Boston & Maine Railroad, attended a hearing today at the United States Engineer's office relative to the question of extending the pierheads at the United States Navy Yard, Charlestown, some 240 feet into the harbor to accommodate the larger boats now coming to the yard.

Naval authorities had previously referred the matter to the Boston Harbor Line Board. At the hearing today it was explained that the Navy Department needed more pier room.

Extension of the piers meant an encroachment upon the water area of the harbor, and some of those present thought that such an extension might interfere with the shipping bound to Hoosac and Mystic docks.

No decision was reached, and the matter was taken under advisement, to be reported officially to the War Department in Washington, where a final decision will be made.

CANADIAN PROFITS TAX DISCUSSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A delegation from the Montreal Board of Trade waited upon the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, to discuss the new business profit taxation proposed by Sir Thomas, with special reference to the industries centered in Montreal.

The members of the delegation pointed out that much of the present profit being made was being reinvested in renewal of plants, etc., and that the proposed levy on the profits would have a tendency to embarrass the concerns as far as financing them was concerned. While the delegation stated that Montreal businessmen were quite willing to pay the taxation, they considered it should be levied with regard to the liquid assets of the various concerns. Due consideration was promised by the ministers.

MR. STEPHEN WALSH APPOINTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Coincident with the advancement of Mr. Haydn Fisher to the presidency of the Local Government Board, Mr. Stephen Walsh becomes parliamentary secretary of the board. Mr. Walsh, who is the Labor member for the Ince division of Lancashire, was formerly parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of National Service, a post now filled by Mr. Cecil Beck, the Liberal member for Saffron Walden.

FRENCH SHIPPING REPORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—During the week ending June 24, 1918, vessels of all nationalities, excluding fishing boats and local craft, arrived at French ports, and there were 969 departures. Of the French vessels of over 1500 tons two were sunk, and under 1500 tons three were sunk and one fishing boat. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine totaled three.

PLANS FOR GREATER AID FROM JAPAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans to have Japan play a more prominent part in the war than since the first year will be considered at conferences between the Japanese mission and the United States Government.

There have been many intimations that Japan's principal contribution in the next six months will be in ships, both mercantile and naval.

The State Department asserts that negotiations with Japan for the use of Japan's ships as transports for a part of the American Army have not been commenced and added that such help from Japan has not even been considered.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW PRESENTED

Withholding of Public Funds
From Sectarian Institutions
Draws Letter From Arch-
bishop of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Roman Catholic position on the payment of public funds for sectarian purposes may be well enough indicated by the legal resistance the Roman Catholic Church is making, through one of its institutions taking up a case to the State Supreme Court, to being dispossessed of the county funds now withheld from its institutions in Cook County by injunction. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago has had something to say on the subject.

Several weeks after the decision of the Circuit Court operating to cut off the annual payment by the county board of \$48,000 to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, a Roman Catholic institution, the archbishop issued a long letter to be read in the Roman Catholic churches of the city, asking Roman Catholics to give for the support of the dependent Roman Catholic children in Roman Catholic institutions, a support hitherto in large part supplied from the public purse and now temporarily withdrawn.

"We are told," said the archbishop in his letter, "that such payments are against the Constitution of the State. The Constitution of the State of Illinois is a garment that was made for an infant; we have long since outgrown it. Never in their wildest dreams did its framers foresee a city of over 2,500,000 of inhabitants. They could have no conception of the tremendous asset a religious training would have for the common good, not to mention the individual. The fact that the document makes no provision for dependent children, never even mentions them, shows that the problem, as the city now faces it, and as it may be seen day after day in our courts, was not foreseen by them."

Elsewhere the letter says: ". . . the State is forbidden, we are told, to pay for the simple board of orphan children in our institutions where a love of God, a fear of punishment for wrong-doing, and a craving for heavenly reward for a well-spent life are instilled in the child, which more than anything else will help to make it a law-abiding citizen. There is an orphan asylum in this city where religion is ridiculed, where the knowledge of God is stolen from helpless babies, where every vestige of God and of the supernatural is torn out of the evildoer's hearts, and yet that institution receives State aid as non-sectarian (God save the mark).—and our institutions, which care for the children, even for their bodily welfare, more cheaply to the taxpayers and admittedly better than the State, are refused any subsidy from public funds, even as though we were teaching the children crime, rebellion, disrespect for the law."

It is reported that the archbishop is now seeking an endowment fund for the institutions in danger of losing public money. In view of the archbishop's remarks on the State Constitution, it is anticipated by those who have been following the question, that the Roman Catholics may make some attempt in the constitutional convention which appears likely to be voted to get the provision against payment of public funds to sectarian institutions dropped from the new Constitution. The calling of a constitutional convention has been approved by the Legislature, and now awaits a referendum by the State.

NEW AUSTRALIAN NAVY REGULATIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The scheme to reorganize the Australian naval forces, recommended by the Navy Board, will be put into effect shortly, and it may be well, therefore, to recall the visit paid in 1911 to Australia by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, K. C. B., who was invited by the Australian Government to visit the Commonwealth in order to give them his advice in reference to establishing a local navy. The official invitation of the Government said that "the main points which we wish to have the benefit of your experience are (a) the best position for the central naval base and the works necessary to make it effective; (b) the positions for secondary bases for the service of a fleet, and what we should, in your opinion, do to make them of best service in any naval operations. We shall also be glad of your views as to the location and character of the training schools for preparing personnel for our naval service, to include both officers and men and all branches of the service; and on any other naval matters upon which you may care to express an opinion."

Admiral Henderson subsequently carried out the wish of the Australian Government and his recommendations were generally adopted. In his dispatch to the Minister of Defense he said that "in establishing a fleet of her own and developing her own naval resources, Australia is taking a large share in the inauguration of an imperial movement, which must result in strengthening the sea power of the Empire. I wish, however, to emphasize especially the fact that, although the Government may propose and guide, and although the naval administration may organize and foster the naval development of the Commonwealth, yet the ultimate success of this development rests, and must continue to rest, with the Australian people; upon their sincere and whole-

hearted support and cooperation depends the efficiency of their fleet. Moreover, it will be to the personnel of that fleet that the people will entrust the guardianship of their homes."

The Australian fleet unit recommended by Admiral Henderson was duly constructed, and at the outbreak of war the Federal Government cabled to the British Admiralty placing the youthful colonial Navy absolutely under their control, and ever since it has operated in conjunction with the British fleet.

The reorganization of the Australian naval forces contemplated is, perhaps, of more than passing interest in view of Admiral Henderson's recommendations. The following gives an idea of the manner in which the scheme will be carried out:

1. Permanent Naval Forces
 - (a) The Royal Australian Navy (seagoing).
 - (b) The Royal Australian Naval Brigade Staff.
 - (c) The Royal Australian Naval Radio Service.
 - (d) Members appointed for special services on shore, e. g., the naval instruction staff at the Naval College.
2. Citizen Naval Forces.
 - (a) The Royal Australian Naval Reserve.
 - (b) The Royal Australian Naval Brigade.
 - (c) Members appointed for special service, e. g., examining officers, coaling battalions, etc.

The Royal Australian Naval Brigade Staff will be composed of the present naval administrative and instructional staff, including district naval officers and subdistrict naval officers, and will include the present Royal Australian Naval Reserve (m) and (o).

The Royal Australian Naval Reserve will be composed of the present Royal Australian Naval Reserve (sea going). The officer appointed for administering the naval reserve forces formerly known as the Director of Naval Reserves, will in future be known as the Director of Naval Auxiliary Services, and will, subject to the control of the Naval Board, be charged with the administration of all matters relating to the Royal Australian Naval Brigade Staff and Royal Australian Naval Brigade.

In the seagoing list of the Royal Australian Navy only officers who possess the qualifications for advancement laid down in the King's regulations and Admiralty instructions for officers of the Royal Navy will be eligible for promotion. In order to provide an avenue for the further continuous employment of officers due for retirement under "the seagoing officers' financial and allowance regulations," and also of officers who may wish to retire voluntarily from active service at sea, it has been decided that these officers shall be eligible for selection to serve in the auxiliary services. Officers who may be unfit for seagoing service will also be eligible for selection for the auxiliary services. A similar provision extends to officers who may be unsuited

to hold their rank on seagoing ships. Officers of the Australian Naval Brigade Staff will rank with officers of the seagoing force according to the rank they last held on the seagoing list. The new regulations also state that officers granted honorary rank in the Royal Australian Naval Reserve in connection with the coaling battalion will in future be known as honorary officers of the naval brigade. Officers of the military branch on Oct. 1, 1916, shown on the seagoing list, and who are at present permanently employed on duties other than seagoing, may be permitted to continue to hold their present rank and position on the seagoing list. This concession is only to apply to officers who held commissioned rank in the State or royal naval forces prior to the institution of the Royal Australian Navy. No officer as above, however, will be considered for further promotion on the seagoing list of the Royal Australian Navy.

If will be seen from the foregoing that the Commonwealth Naval Board is very wide awake, and that the future of the Royal Australian Navy is in active hands.

COUNCILS OF DEFENSE NEGRO COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Southern States have added a new department to the work of councils of defense by the appointment of subcommittees on the cooperation of Negro organizations.

These subcommittees will be especially important because of the necessity for encouraging Negro citizens of the South to raise foodstuffs.

State councils of defense have been appointed in nearly every southern State during the past month. Many of the councils are now in the organization stage. David R. Coker of Hartsville, chairman of the recently appointed South Carolina council, has recently named subcommittees for the following departments:

Executive and finance; publicity; military affairs; production and conservation of foodstuffs; industries and exemptions; transportation; alleviation of distress caused by enlistment; coordination of activities of patriotic organizations; research and education, and cooperation of Negro organizations. The organization follows the plan of the National Council of Defense in its general nature.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CONDEMS "SHACKS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A systematic campaign to rid Oklahoma City of "shacks" has been instituted by the local fire department. The city has been divided into districts and residents of each have been notified to tear down undesirable buildings owned by them. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has written the city commissioners commanding the steps taken to rid the city of "fire traps."

NEW ANTISECT PROPOSAL FILED

Curtis Amendment Would Sup-
ply Certain Features Said to
Be Absent in Both the Ander-
son and Lomasney Plans

A new amendment, which adds to the incomplete antisectarian provision in the existing constitution certain features of both the Anderson and the Lomasney amendments, so as to prohibit appropriation of public funds to religious institutions and to any institution of undertaking "which is not a public institution or undertaking under the order and superintendence of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature," has been drafted by Chairman Curtis of the committee on bill of rights of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention for consideration by the committee as a possible substitute for any of the proposals on which public hearings were recently given.

The Curtis amendment reads as follows: "All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended, and no grant or appropriation of public money, property or credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school, college or other educational institution, or any church, religious denomination or religious society or infirmary, hospital or any other undertaking which is not a public institution or undertaking under the order and superintendence of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts."

To and including the phrase "in which the money is to be expended," the amendment is identical with the greater part of Article XVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution; the remainder of the Curtis amendment would substitute for the other part of Article XVIII: "and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school."

The addition to Article XVIII proposed in the Curtis amendment appears to supply the necessary prohibition against public appropriations to religious institutions higher than the grade of the "common schools," which is one of the objects sought in the Anderson antisectarian amendment; it also appears to prohibit the appropriation of public funds to non-sectarian educational and charitable institutions, or similar undertakings, unless they are "under the order and superintendence of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature." This latter prohibition is plainly a modification of the Lomasney amendment which forbade public appropriations to any institution or undertaking not under public control, except to certain philanthropic institutions in times of emergency.

The Curtis amendment closes the loophole in the Lomasney amendment which would permit public appropriations to sectarian hospitals and charitable institutions provided the "emergency" need could be alleged sufficiently strong. It appears to allow public appropriation to be made to institutions and for undertakings if under the control of "public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature."

By retaining, however, the first part of Article XVIII, the Curtis amendment does not appear to settle the question whether money raised by "general taxation," as distinct from money raised "for the support of public schools," as the article reads, may not be appropriated for religious parochial schools.

Another executive session of the committee is to be held Thursday, July 5, at which time the proposed substitute will be considered in connection with the Anderson, Lomasney and George amendments.

SCOTTISH FARMING DEPUTATIONS HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Robert Munro, K. C., M. P., lately received two deputations on agricultural matters. The first was that from the Scottish Smallholders Organization, whose object was to lay before the Secretary for Scotland the claims of the various schemes operating in connection with the organization, and to press for increased support. The deputation consisted of Sir Henry Ballantyne of Minden, Peebles (president of the organization); Sir Andrew Pettigrew and Mr. Hugh R. Buchanan, writer, Glasgow (trustees of the Scottish Central Land Bank, Ltd.); Mr. W. A. Fisher, Greenock (chairman of the Scottish Central Insurance Society, Ltd.); former Provost G. Wilson, Edinburgh; and Mr. R. Candlish Henderson, advocate (directors of the Scottish Central Markets, Ltd.); and Mr. James Scott, S. S. C. (secretary and treasurer of the organization).

Sir Henry Ballantyne reviewed the past work of the organization, emphasizing its importance in relation to rural development and increased food production. Sir Andrew Pettigrew and Mr. Hugh R. Buchanan spoke of the work of the land bank, whilst Mr. W. A. Fisher referred in detail to the live stock insurance scheme. Former Provost Wilson spoke of the operations of the Scottish Central Markets, and on the importance

of assisting smallholders in the purchase of their seeds, manures and feeding stuff.

The Secretary for Scotland asked for full information on several points, and said that he fully appreciated the good work which was being done by the organization and its various agencies and would consider the matters that had been brought to his notice.

Later Mr. Munro received a women's deputation which urged upon him the necessity for establishing women's institutes in rural districts in Scotland. The deputation consisted of Lady Carlaw Martin, Mrs. Blair (Hoprig Farms, East Lothian), Mrs. Forbes (Rothie Mains Farm, Banffshire), Mrs. Hamilton (Harmyres), Mrs. Anderson (Ballincleif), and a representative of the Farm Servants Union. The speakers pointed out that the women's institutes would do much toward improving social conditions in the rural districts and would help in the solution of the problem of rural depopulation. They would provide a center for women engaged in agricultural work and would further the development of domestic science and cooperation.

In replying to the deputation, Mr. Munro said that they had raised a very interesting question in which he had recently been very much interested.

The idea of establishing these institutes for improving the conditions of life, and particularly home life, in their country districts had his warm approval.

It seemed to him that there never had been a time when it had been more essential than it was then that they should retain a sturdy rural population on their land, and while they could not put a bound to the ambitious and adventurous spirit of their fellow-countrymen, they did not want them to be huddled in the cities or to be bundled off to the colonies if they could help it.

European countries as a whole had recognized the soundness of that view, and had sought ways and means of checking the rural exodus which had been going on.

In France and Belgium, and in

Austria and Germany, organizations

had been formed for the purpose of

achieving that end. But it was in

places like Poland and the United States and Canada that these ideas had received the highest development, and that women's institutes had been manifested with the greatest success and completeness.

A beginning had already been made in England, and he was told that there were about 100 institutes there at that moment.

In Scotland the movement had grown more slowly, but the movement in favor of the idea had received very wide and influential support. In particular, as he had been reminded, the agricultural colleges and the Board of Agriculture had all smiled upon it.

Now, however, they wanted something more than smiles. He believed that it was a suitable time for launching such an enterprise as that in which they were interested in Scotland.

Women were taking a large and noble share in the Nation's life, and economy and increased production, which were two of the watchwords of the moment, especially appealed to women, and advantage should be taken of the situation.

The best solution that had occurred to him, after reflection and consultation with his advisers, was that he should authorize the appointment of an organizer and clerk by the Board of Agriculture for, perhaps, two years, until a sufficient number of institutes were in being to form a central controlling body which would take over the organizer, and might be of weight and standing enough to receive grants. Whilst desiring to accede to the wish which the deputation had expressed, he did not want to commit himself to figures, but he proposed that there should be an organizer and clerk appointed, and it seemed to him that along these lines they could hope for the best results.

He hoped that that position would be acceptable to them, and also that the movement which they had done so much to develop would be as completely successful in Scotland as it had been in so many places.

Telegrams published here attribute to Count Reventlow and the Pan-German League the serious proposal that Germany should declare war on all neutral nations continuing to trade with Great Britain.

The big milling interests have been spurred by economic conditions to adopt the EDUCATOR idea, a Washington dispatch says. They will aid in saving foodstuffs by milling only whole wheat flour.

Your Grocer Sells Them

Johnson Educator Food Co.

Educator Building, Boston

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MORE EFFICIENT FARMING URGED

In Booklet on Agricultural Labor
T. B. Ponsonby Takes Up
Questions of Management to
Obtain Better Crop Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—A very interesting booklet entitled "Agricultural Labor: Standardization as a Means of Improving the Condition of Rural Employment," has recently been issued by the Cooperative Reference Library. The author is Mr. T. G. Ponsonby, a well-known authority on agricultural questions, and it reveals a thorough grasp of the subject of agriculture in all its aspects.

In a short preface, Mr. Ponsonby draws attention to the present tendency of the Government artificially to increase the laborer's wage, leaving the employer to obtain value for what he pays. While there is abundant evidence of the author's ability to analyze the causes for those unsatisfactory conditions of agricultural labor which hitherto have prevented an increase in tillage notwithstanding high prices for agricultural produce, he confines himself "to the immediate difficulties of the question, namely the combating of idleness and the encouragement of increased efficiency in the worker." Both of these difficulties, he maintains, can be met by defining a day's work or standardizing labor, thus giving the worker a definite and immediate object for his labor and giving him a consciousness of proved efficiency. The system of payment should correspond and should include adequate and prompt reward, proportionate to his efficiency, and so arranged as to promote good will between employer and employee.

The author here offers for consideration the following systems of payment:

1. Day Work—Payment by time should, if possible, be supplemented by a bonus as an incentive to increased efficiency.

2. Piece Work—This is recommended where the fixing of a fair rate is not a difficulty.

3. Differential Rate—This consists in paying a definitely higher wage (either daily or piece work) where the amount of work done reaches a certain standard.

An interesting example follows: On a certain farm plowmen receiving 18s. a week were found to average three quarters of an acre per day, which was at a labor cost of 4s. per acre. The farmer told his men that if they would average one acre per day he would raise their wages to 21s. per week. This may be a very good wage, whilst the labor cost to the farmer dropped to 3s. 6d. per acre, and he had the great advantage of getting the work hurried on.

4. Optional Day or Piece Rate—A definite piece rate is fixed for the work, but the men can choose to be paid by the day or by the piece, and need not decide which they choose until pay day. In this case the men are always sure of the day rate and have the incentive provided by the piece rate. This is a suitable system for farm labor.

5. The Stint System—A man is given definite work to perform, after which he may go home.

6. Profit Sharing System—This is too complicated generally for farm work.

The author then proceeds to give a very valuable and practical note on the standard of work performed by means of horse and motor-drawn implements, but he makes it clear that the use of standards is not meant to displace common sense, nor does he imply that the work done should be measured every day, but that a system should be available whereby this can be done when necessary. The author bases his calculations on the output of an implement on a combination of the distance travelled and the width of the implement, thus producing an "index figure which, when divided into the width of an implement in inches, gives the number of acres in a standard day's work for that implement. For example, a plow turning a 9-inch sod is found to cover one acre in a day. This means that a superficial area represented by a rectangle 9 inches broad and 11 miles long has been traversed. The index figure used is 9. The width of the implement is 9 inches; 9-9 equals 1 acre per day. A cultivator working a width of 48 inches: 48-9 (the index figure) equals 5 1/3 acres per day, a good day's work. The exact index to be used must be settled by the employer on the spot: It can be fixed for different implements by the above method. A table is here given which will be found useful.

Miles
Index Implements
Draft
10 Plows, heavy cultivators..... 10
9 Plows, cultivators, heavy harrows 11
8 Harrowers, rollers, drills, etc., and
fast moving implements subject
to frequent stops..... 12 1/2
7 Light harrows, hoes and fast mov-
ing implements..... 14
6 Motor-drawn implements..... 15 1/2

By dividing the width of an implement in inches by the index for its class, the quotient gives the number of acres that implement will cover, if it is drawn the number of miles shown in the third column.

A horse is found to exert his greatest efficiency at a low speed between 2 and 2 1/2 miles per hour. A plow should go 1 1/2 to 2 miles per hour. Harrows should be kept moving briskly. Horses should cart at three miles per hour at least; steadiness in draft is of great importance in mowers and binders. If two men can load 10 hundredweight of roots into a cart in six minutes, in order to keep these men busy a cart must come to them every six minutes to replace the filled cart. "The economics obtain-

able by attention to such matters will startle anyone who has not put the matter to the test," the author says.

A detailed table is also given of the standard amount of work per day which should be done by manual labor in planting potatoes, cabbages and so on, sowing corn and binding and loading same, loading hay, manure, etc., milking cows, roadwork, excavation and many other phases of farm work, and the author goes on to explain how to find the cost of any standardized operation, to find the number of day's work a given operation will take, to find the proper number of carts to keep one gang busy, etc., practical examples are also given.

The effect of this mass of information is to enable the farmer to gauge accurately the output of work by his men, thereby arriving at the cost price of his farming, and this, after all, is the keynote of efficient management in any business, namely to be able to calculate the cost of any operation with a view to insuring that the operation will not result in a loss but in a profit. Keeping wages low is not good farming or good business, but making efficiency high is both.

The author devotes a few pointed paragraphs to management; he points out the time lost by men looking for simple things like "swinging-trees, oil cans, spatters, or in waiting for plow-points or repairs to implements, or even in waiting for instructions." Employers stand aghast at an increase of one shilling in the pound in their rates, but are quite unconscious of an increase of one shilling per acre in the cost of production, sometimes a far larger sum. Often, the author continues, one sees five men doing the work of four, thus increasing the labor cost by 25 per cent. Horses are frequently left idle in the stable, yet the cost of a horse idle for a week may be more than the rent of an acre idle for a whole year. It is only on isolated farms here and there that real business management is to be found, but anyone who has visited such farms cannot fail to appreciate the extraordinary results obtained.

In conclusion the author says: "It must be recognized that real agricultural prosperity is incompatible with a low standard of living of the laborer, that the standard of living of the laborer depends ultimately upon efficiency, that efficiency depends upon management, and that it is, therefore, the duty of agricultural education to produce men able to organize the farm that labor has a fair opportunity to reach its highest development. Men who have made success of this side of the business should be together. Their knowledge should be collected and recorded, and form part of the agricultural education of the country. The advantage of having such authoritative recognition of standards of labor would be immense."

It would help the employer in his dealings with bad workmen; it would give the laborer some definite and immediate object for his work, and it would identify the efficient men. The difficulty of doing the latter is the most heart-breaking feature of agricultural employment. It would enormously help the vast number of unskilled employers and employed whom the war has put to agricultural work: and for this object alone I believe this question should receive the immediate attention of competent authorities."

GREAT DEMAND FOR ALLOTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England—At the annual meeting of the Birmingham and District Allotments and Small Holdings Association, the great demand for allotments was emphasized. It was estimated, according to the annual report, that during the year 1917 no less than £60,000 worth of vegetables would be grown by allotment holders in Birmingham. A considerable outlay on seed potatoes, it was stated, had also been made for members of affiliated associations. The committee recommended a considerable extension of the work of the association, and it was decided that in future it should be known as the Midland Allotment Federation, Ltd., and be the center of allotment activity in the whole of the Midlands, with power to do what was required on an extensive scale.

Mr. Percy Alden, M. P., commissioner of vacant lands, who addressed the members of the association, said the country was called upon to face a critical position. While he did not want to exaggerate the submarine menace he had no doubt that every effort would have to be made. If Great Britain was not to find itself in so serious a position as to have to come to terms. Before the war, Mr. Alden said, £280,000,000 worth of food was imported into the United Kingdom every year. In 1915 about 10 per cent less was imported, but at a cost of 40 per cent more. In 1916 the figures were still worse, while in 1917, as the president of the board of agriculture had put it, Great Britain was in the position of a beleaguered city. Mr. Alden then went on to say that the allotment holders could help to better the position by producing as much as possible from their own land, and he hoped the allotment movement would go on and prosper. He believed that even if the Germans did their worst Great Britain would still be able to hold out until the next crops came in, but that, he considered, made it all the more necessary to do everything possible now. He mentioned that 136,000 new allotments had been taken up and over 10,000 acres were being cultivated in this way. One of the greatest difficulties, he said, was that the land was in the hands of too few people, and the average man was not given the opportunity of producing food for himself. He believed firmly that if security of tenure and a fair chance were given the food production of the country could easily be doubled.

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SUBSEA BOATS AROUSE SPAIN

Entrance Into War on Side of the Allies Forecast Because of Germany's Course—Revolutionary Tendency Observed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The continual sinking of Spanish vessels by German submarines is giving rise to something worse than discontent and, from all appearances, the Spanish people is gradually coming to the conclusion that the only possible solution of the present situation is for Spain to range on the side of the Entente powers.

At the moment of writing, news has just been received that the German Consul at Ferrol has sent 3000 pesetas to the widow of the engineer of the Spanish steamship Patricio, a victim of a German submarine. The small monetary value which the German authorities appear to place upon Spanish lives is exciting amazement. The German consul at San Sebastian and Oviedo have acted in a similar way with regard to the Spanish losses sustained in other German submarine attacks. The newspaper El País says:

"If the action of the consuls is not due to personal impulse, but to the orders of the German Government, which attempts to remove the bloodstains to dry the tears and to buy the friendship or avoid the wrath of the Spaniards, such an act is sufficiently humiliating for those who give as well as for those who receive. A state, above all when it is powerful, should repair nobly and fully the prejudice that it causes. The reparation should be generous, the explanations as satisfactory as possible, and the chief reparation consists in avoiding a renewal of the acts. But to assist in such a miserable manner the orphans and the widow, to renew, after such a brief lapse, the same exploits, this is indeed to rate Spanish lives at a very low price."

As mentioned in previous cable dispatches, two more Spanish ships, the Elizagarre, a small boat of 4000 tons, and the Begona, of Bilbao, have been torpedoed. Heavy loss of life is feared in the case of the former. A telegram has been received from Tenerife stating a resolution was passed at an immense mass meeting of the people, expressing sympathy with the cause of the Allies, protesting against German outrages on Spanish shipping, and demanding that Spain should clearly define her attitude and place herself on the side of the Entente powers.

The great interventionist meeting in the Plaza de Toros has been a big success, and was attended by 20,000 people. The names of the 40 Spanish ships sunk by German submarines were emblazoned on huge sheets and below the platform was another with the name of Enrique Granados, the famous Spanish musician and composer, who lost his life in the torpedoing of the Sussex when returning home from the successful production of his new opera in New York.

There was a marked revolutionary tendency in nearly all the speeches. There were complaints of the reactionary sympathies of the monarchy and the most striking utterance of all was that of the distinguished and influential leader of the Reformista Party, Señor Melquides Alvarez who relinquished the active Republican attitude some five or six years ago when King Alfonso had a famous conference with him and Señor Azcarate at the palace in Madrid at which the King declared his democratic ideals and his anxiety for reform in Spanish Government. Señor Alvarez subsequently stated that this conference had changed the political complexion of everything. The careful and semimonarchical attitude of the Reformistas, led by such strong personalities as Azcarate and Alvarez, had been a great difficulty of the Republicans in recent times, and therefore for the present declaration of Señor Alvarez is of the deepest significance. He said:

"There was a time when I was a Republican, and I have never ceased to be such, though I have considered that such a form of government could not constitute a permanent ideal for the political life of the country. But now I will tell you in the name of the Reformista party that we are here to defend the honor of Spain, to preserve her dignity and to consolidate her future. If in this we are obstructed by any person, however highly placed he may be, that person will disappear. Be sure of that."

Resolutions calling for Spain to break off relations with Germany and range herself on the side of England, France and the United States were passed.

ARGUMENTS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A meeting organized by the Hampstead branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, was held recently in the Hampstead Town Hall on "Women's Suffrage and Reconstruction." Lady Frances Balfour, who presided, proposed the resolution "That this meeting welcomes the decision of the Government to embody in a bill the decisions of the Electoral Reform Conference, and confidently expects that this year will see the enfranchisement of women." The chairman remarked that she had never before had a more cheering resolution to put to a meeting. Women's suffrage had been for many years, like the Irish problem, one of the great outstanding questions. It was now probable that these questions would be settled before the next general election. One of the duties

of suffragists now was to allow opponents to get quietly to the rear, and to become converts without being subjected to the usual woman's rejoinder of, "I told you so!" The real arguments in favor of women's suffrage were not the work of women in munition making or in bus conducting. The realization of the individuality of the citizen, the development of free peoples, involved women's suffrage among its manifestations. "What God has freed, let no man keep in subjection!" she earnestly said.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, was given a warm reception when he rose to second the resolution. He said that it was his first, but he hoped, not his last appearance on a woman suffrage platform. He asked suffragists not to scrutinize "in an unfriendly spirit" those who might be kindly treated over to the cause. His present attitude, he explained, was not that of repentance, but of advance for good reasons. A novel and immense experiment had been tried—the greatest ordeal of women's powers. The test had been applied, and the verdict was overwhelming. He argued that the vote should be given to women on the widest possible basis, and as soon as possible, not as a reward for the work the women had done, though that had been remarkable, but for the future progress of the world. He traced the gradual change and progress that had come about in his own thought. He had wanted to see the world of equality of the sexes which was expressed in the writings of George Meredith, but reasons had led him to oppose women's suffrage, the campaign of violence having been one factor. There had been nothing lost by delay. Women's suffrage, when carried, would not be carried with bitterness, but with the overwhelming and solid support of the great mass of the nation. He had before the war been afraid that a nation with a mixed franchise might be unequal to the ordeal of a great war. These arguments and fears had proved to be wrong. The theory that a war must be carried on by men's sole efforts had been utterly overthrown, and the great crisis proved that the help of women was urgently needed. Women, he considered, had saved civilization.

The Bishop of Willesden spoke briefly in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. Dr. Horton also spoke, saying that he had not needed the war to convert him to women's suffrage, and the triumph of that cause would be for him the realization of a life-long dream.

BUSINESS MEN'S VIEW OF HOME RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland—The council of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce has recently issued a statement signed by the president and secretary, on the present position regarding Home Rule. The statement declares that the conviction held in 1886, 1893, and 1912 by the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, which is a nonpolitical body devoted exclusively to the interests of commerce and industry, has been further strengthened and confirmed by the events of the past few years. It points out that when, last year, in response to the appeals from their Parliamentary leaders, the Unionist Council gave an unwilling consent to the settlement proposals then put forward the Nationalists in Ireland raised such a storm of opposition that the proposals had to be abandoned. The fresh demands for concessions that are at present being made by the Belfast Chamber regards as "wholly visionary and impractical," and in this connection the people of Ulster and their political leaders have made it plain that they have gone to the utmost limits of concession. The Belfast Chamber expresses its willingness to consider sympathetically any well devised schemes of reform applicable to the United Kingdom, which may be necessary on account of the war for the relief of the Imperial Parliament, or the better administration and more efficient government of local areas.

While the Chamber declares it has no desire to separate the manufacturing and industrial interests of Ulster from those of the rest of Ireland, which it points out are overwhelmingly agricultural, and while it recognizes that they are to a certain degree interdependent, it enters a protest against these interests being intrusted to a Government which it considers would regard them with little sympathy or understanding, and in which they would be at best very inadequately represented. In conclusion, therefore, the chamber repeats its claim to remain in the security of the Empire, the component parts of the Empire are being fused into one great whole, working together for one common aim and purpose.

TWO VARIETIES OF PACIFISM COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Le Journal publishes an article contributed by Colonel Feyler on the two kinds of pacifism which are abroad in the world today. It is interesting to compare the Leninist pacifism of Russia with that of Mr. Wilson, he says. The President of the United States is a logical man. Before all things else he is a pacifist, as we all are, for who could help that who witnesses this war? Thus, he exhausted every means of peace as long as, in the interests of the United States and those of humanity, he saw any hope of preserving or reestablishing peace. But on that day when war became inevitable, and for the precise reason that he intended that a just peace should triumph, he assumed the atti-

tude of the military man and immediately adopted the measures which are those of war. Establishing between the German Government and the German people a distinction as to the correctness of which doubts may be expressed, but which he considers a just one, he began by declaring that the aim of the American war must be the condemnation of the guilty, the suppression of the Hohenzollerns. The United States would not sheath its sword until that government had fallen. The aim of the American nation having thus been indicated, it will adopt those measures for which its realization calls, and one may be certain that there will be no weakening in the process. Germany has done a bad thing for itself in provoking the Anglo-Saxons as well as the Latins. By doing so it has sealed its own defeat. . . . Mr. Wilson, then, will, to carry on the war, adopt the methods which war demands, and he will use them all. Colonel Feyler, having enumerated all that has already been done in the United States to put the nation on a war footing, draws his comparison between Mr. Wilson's pacifism and that of the Russian extremists. The pacifism of Mr. Wilson, he says, is that of a cultured man who knows history, and whose views are wide enough to understand the conditions of human life and profit by the lessons afforded by nature; he does not carry thought aspirations up to the point of negation and the neglect of actuality. He is aware that pacifism is only worthy of its name when it is not the accomplice of the evil-minded."

The pacifism of the Russian extremists on the contrary is that of the incapacity of ignorant men, belonging to that category of peace-lovers whose destiny it is to provoke the ruin of nations. But in the case of the Russian extremists one has not even the right to be indignant. They are what they cannot help being. Could one be indignant with the ostrich hiding its head in the sand?

The conclusion of the whole matter is just this, adds Colonel Feyler. It is with pacifism as with everything else. It is good or bad just according to the spirit which animates it, to the use to which it is put. That of Mr. Wilson emanates from a clear and alert thinker. By insuring that his conception of pacifism shall triumph Mr. Wilson will be useful to society. The pacifism of the Russian extremists is that of the irresponsible. It is harmful to the welfare of men and to the progress of humanity. And what is said here with regard to pacifism will also be said of democracies and even of republics. They are not panaceas any more than anything else. With them also it is a case of the spirit blowing where it listeth. Enlightened, they are the most favorable and the most productive of individual developments. But if they are incapable, they become the source of the worst reactions and of the blindest tyranny, that of irresponsibility. The spirit which is inspiring Russian democracy at its birth is perhaps not that which is life-giving.

tude of the military man and immediately adopted the measures which are those of war. Establishing between the German Government and the German people a distinction as to the correctness of which doubts may be expressed, but which he considers a just one, he began by declaring that the aim of the American war must be the condemnation of the guilty, the suppression of the Hohenzollerns. The United States would not sheath its sword until that government had fallen. The aim of the American nation having thus been indicated, it will adopt those measures for which its realization calls, and one may be certain that there will be no weakening in the process. Germany has done a bad thing for itself in provoking the Anglo-Saxons as well as the Latins. By doing so it has sealed its own defeat. . . . Mr. Wilson, then, will, to carry on the war, adopt the methods which war demands, and he will use them all. Colonel Feyler, having enumerated all that has already been done in the United States to put the nation on a war footing, draws his comparison between Mr. Wilson's pacifism and that of the Russian extremists. The pacifism of Mr. Wilson, he says, is that of a cultured man who knows history, and whose views are wide enough to understand the conditions of human life and profit by the lessons afforded by nature; he does not carry thought aspirations up to the point of negation and the neglect of actuality. He is aware that pacifism is only worthy of its name when it is not the accomplice of the evil-minded."

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery activity in Flanders was lively only in a few sectors.

Stubborn engagements occurred yesterday between La Basses Canal and the Scarpe.

In the battle area forming a salient into the enemy's region to the west and southwest of Lens, which was relinquished by us as a fighting zone a long time back, an attack was launched during the early morning along the road leading to Arras. Our fire rendered it futile.

During the evening, after drumfire, several divisions attacked between Hulluch and Maricourt and from Fresnoy and Gavrelle. Near Hulluch and between Loos and the Lens-Lievin Road the enemy was repelled by our fire and our counterattack. West of Lens, after a vigorous engagement with our advanced troops, the enemy was unable to advance.

Near Avion, the first enemy storming attack, made with especial vigor, failed completely. They attacked here again after bringing up reinforcements. This attack also failed under our fire and by reason of a counterattack.

Besides Fresnoy and Gavrelle the enemy forces continually reenforced their first storming waves, which broke down with heavy losses under our artillery fire, by sending forward fresh troops. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the British occupied our foremost lines between Oppy and the Gavrelle windmill.

Our troops fought splendidly, the enemy suffering severe, sanguinary losses during the well coordinated defense and in fighting man to man.

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames near Fort de Malmaison, south of Courtecon and southwest of Ailles, there were local advances. East of Cerny an enterprise on a large scale conducted by a Westphalian regiment was completely successful. A French position here along a front of 1000 meters and a strongly defended tunnel were stormed and held against vigorous counterattacks. During these engagements a total of more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns were brought in.

On the west bank of the Meuse a carefully prepared attack was carried out on the western slope of Hill 304. After a short spell of preparatory fire, Posen regiments, by a strong rush forward, captured a French position on both sides of the Melancourt-Esses Road to a width of 2000 meters and a depth of 500 meters. Enemy attacks immediately initiated were repulsed in front of the captured lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official statement issued Friday reads:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night north of Cherisy. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches southeast of Loos.

The War Office communication issued on Friday evening says:

Our captures in the successful operations carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Oppy and south of the Souchez River are now known to include 247 prisoners and 12 machine guns.

We raided enemy trenches during today northeast of Croisilles and in the neighborhood of Amiens.

One German airplane was brought down yesterday in air fighting. None of our machines are missing.

The official statement issued Friday evening regarding the Egyptian Expeditionary Force reads:

The general situation is unchanged. There has been considerable patrol activity, in which we have secured prisoners. Successful air raids have recently been carried out. Six hundred and fifty pounds of bombs were dropped on a supply depot at Tulkaran on June 23, severely damaging rolling stock and station buildings.

Bombs weighing 1180 pounds were dropped on the airfield Ramles. On June 26, 50 bombs were dropped on military establishments near Jerusalem.

British troops swept on closer around Lens today and a gain of a mile over a total front of four miles is reported by Field Marshal Haig. The report says:

As the result of our attacks strongly organized defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez River covering Lens were captured. Our whole objectives were gained with slight loss and with considerable enemy casualties. Positions of great strength as well as tactical and strategic importance are ours.

Additional information confirms the success of the Lens operations. Besides captures in prisoners and machine guns, an important advance was made over a total front of four miles to the depth of one mile.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement issued Friday evening reads:

The enemy, after his severe defeat last night in the region of Cerny, directed some new attacks against our positions to the northeast of this village. After several vain attempts, which cost them heavy loss, the Germans succeeded again entering the first line element, whence they have been expelled.

To the southeast of Cobeny, the Germans, in the course of the same night, started an attack which was particularly violent. The enemy brought forth several battalions led by special storming troops which several times attempted to carry the salient in our line on both sides of the Laon-Rheims Road. The assaulting waves were shattered by our fire and were not able to penetrate our

trenches on any front, being forced to fall back with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery activity continues intense in the sector of Hill 304 and in the Avocourt wood.

During the evening of Wednesday a German long range gun fired several heavy shells in the direction of Dunkirk.

Belgian communication: During the night an enemy detachment attacked one of our posts to the north of Milestone No. 16 on the Yser, but was repulsed by our fire.

Army of the Orient (Thursday): The enemy's artillery has been rather active on the right bank of the Varadar and toward Terrena Stena. A Bulgarian attack has been repulsed in the region of Nonleva.

British aviators have caused several important explosions and fires at Sovjak, near Demir Hisar, and in the hangars at Bogietz.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Saturday communiqué from the War Office reads:

On Friday evening, west of Dead Man's Hill, the Germans powerfully assumed the offensive on a front of about a mile and a half. The assault was by picked troops in a furious attack, but the French resistance nearly annihilated them. The Germans succeeded in penetrating our first line of the entire front, but energetic counterattacks drove them out everywhere, with the exception of the western slope of Dead Man's Hill.

As evidence of the German concentration of troops, 80 prisoners taken in this fighting by our forces belonged to four different regiments.

Northwest of Cerny the enemy renewed his attack at night. Two against Laboissiere were accompanied by liquid fire. In very lively fighting these attackers obtained a footing on a battered salient there.

Around Avoncourt and Dead Man's Hill today the artillery fire was of extreme violence.

West of Hill 304 a French counterattack retook trenches lost yesterday. In the Champagne, west of Navarin Farm, a strong German raid was repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—

The official statement issued Friday reads:

Western (Russian) and Rumanian fronts: There were fusillades and aerial operations. Six enemy airplanes bombarded the town of Tecujo. No damage was done.

Caucasian front: In the direction of Rendjien, east of Bistaz, our detachments after two attacks by superior Turkish forces retired to the northern bank of the River Abis Hirman, to the south of Baneh.

Northwest of Senna our detachments occupied a height and trenches near the summit of Garban.

Friday night's statement follows:

On the western front, in the direction of Kovel, west of Koukay, the enemy emitted gas waves which the wind dissipated before they reached our trenches. South of Brzezany the enemy attacked one of our advance trenches and showered grenades on the defenders, who retired after taking some prisoners.

In the region of Kropataki and Chiblak the enemy directed an intense artillery bombardment on our trenches. On the Rumanian front there were fusillades.

On the Caucasian front we dislodged the enemy in the direction of Serbecht on Tuesday and captured the town of Serbecht. We repulsed Turkish attacks east of Bustan.

A German airplane was shot down in the region of Flumac. A hostile air squadron dropped about 25 bombs in the region of Ko佐ff.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official statement issued Friday reads:

The artillery struggle was fairly active yesterday on the whole front. In answer to the fire directed by the enemy against Ala, we repeatedly shelled the railway station at Galliano.

On the Asiago Plateau the enemy concentrated a violent fire on Agnello Pass. Near Santa Lucia, in the Tolmino region, traffic was interrupted repeatedly by our fire.

Enemy aviators displayed great activity in the evening. They were engaged effectively by our anti-aircraft batteries.

RAILWAY MEN VOTE ON STRIKE

On the question of striking July 4 to enforce their demands for increased wages and other betterments about

MISSES' DRESS SHOP

Filene's

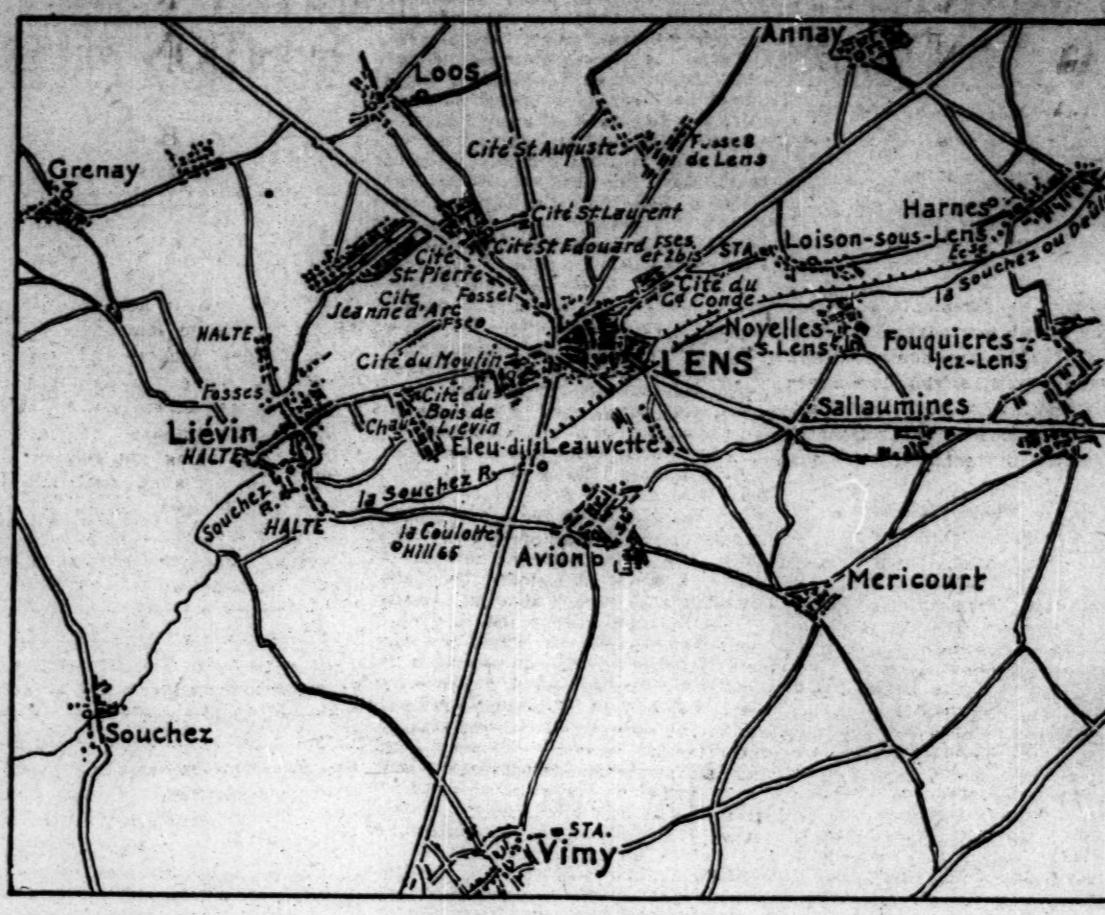
Summery silk dresses, misses' shop, \$18.50

A cool combination of Georgette crepe and light-weight silks such as polka-dotted foulard and checked, striped and flowered summer taffetas.

Some are all dark—these are to wear all day.

Some are all light—these are for afternoon and evening.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



Map of district around Lens

Sir Douglas Haig's forces, which have been closing in steadily on Lens, the great coal center of the Pas de Calais, for some time past, have now reached points within one mile of the center of the town, the early fall of which is expected.

LLOYD GEORGE COMMENTED ON

GERMAN SOCIALIST REPORT PUBLISHED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—

A committee of the German Social Democratic party met in the Reichstag on Tuesday to hear the report of the delegation to Stockholm. According to the Vorwaerts, Herr Scheidemann said that although the Stockholm negotiations had not taken the course they desired, they had passed off better than many expected.

The Morning Post comments are characteristic. It declines to draw any distinction between the German Government and the German people. It declares that the Allies should insist on the final and complete peace which follows a complete victory and declares that the executive committee of the Council of Soldiers and Workers in Petrograd in the main have German names. The picture of the German people driven into the war by a tyrannical Government, and groaning under the Hohenzollern yoke, it says, is pure fancy. In conclusion, it declares that Providence and the blood of the people have given these German colonies into our keeping. We must see to it that they never go back to Germany.

This sentence of the Prime Minister's Glasgow speech, and its immediate context, are commented on today by all the editorial writers in the London press. These editorial comments indicate that the Prime Minister's speech has been received with much satisfaction though possibly unwarranted expectations were roused beforehand as to what the speech might contain.

The scene in St. Andrews Hall, Glasgow, when the Prime Minister described the sovereign as the hardest worked man in the country, is also noted as very significant.

An outbreak of whole-hearted enthusiasm, the Daily Telegraph says, bore witness to the loyalty of this nation towards its sovereign, who has won its confidence, whose heart it feels to beat with its own, and whom it delighted to honor. The London Times says this popular tribute will be the more grateful because it has been richly earned. The Daily Chronicle dwells on the incident at greater length and says it was significant of more than the gratitude of the people. It expressed our national unity, this paper adds, and reminds us of the advantage of having a symbol of our greatest common measure of agreement.

The London papers, however, while expressing satisfaction with the speech, content themselves with restraining and underlining its main points. Candid and at the same time hopeful passages of the speech dealing with Russia are welcomed, especially Mr. Lloyd George's emphatic declaration that the Russian revolution has made more sure than ever the quality of the Allies' victory. The London Times also comments

on the references to the democratization of Germany and expresses what many people here think when it says, "We should have, it need hardly be insisted, to make quite sure that the conversion of Germany to democratic and constitutional principles was sincere and stable. The class which at present rules her is quite capable of adroit simulation on this point, as on all others."

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The Daily Chronicle notes with

approval that the question of the German colonies of Mesopotamia and Armenia is to be placed freely at the disposal of the peace congress and agrees with the optimism of the speech.

It further claims self-determination for Finland, supports the Polish desire for union and independence, claims the restoration and access to the sea for Serbia, full restoration of independence for Belgium and urges an agreement between German and French Socialists as the best solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question. Finally it advocates international arbitration courts and agrees on other points with the views of the remaining delegations.

DUMA RESOLVES NOT TO DISBAND

Body Points Out It Has Acted as a Revolutionary Institution and Will Adhere to Patriotic Duty—Cossacks Want Land

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—

The latest German papers to hand show the press censorship still more severe. Though it already was drastic, it has suddenly been rendered complete and the papers are being supplied with uniform comment from a central source.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, announced in one issue, that it would be compelled, for reasons that could not be made public, to appear in a different form, and the following day it stated that its political section would appear, until further notice, without any expression of its own opinion.

Meanwhile many papers reproduce an article in the Hanoverian Deutsche Volkszeitung, complaining that the contents of current German papers are practically identical, being all fed from the same source and that they resemble more and more the so-called standard journal which is the ideal of the State, but which must finally mean the forfeiture for the German press of all reputation and influence abroad.

There is a tendency to connect this development with preparations for a fresh peace move reported to be timed for the reassembling of the Reichstag next week, while similar significance is attached to the fact that Germany has just exported a large quantity of gold to Holland with a view to improving the rate of exchange, and that it is officially announced that the return visit of the Austrian Emperor and Empress to Munich, next week, will be of a formal and political character, and that the Emperor will be accompanied by high officials, including the Foreign Minister, the Hungarian Premier, and his cousin, Prince zu Hohenlohe, who is first court chamberlain and regarded as the man behind the throne.

With regard to the gold exports, which are to continue, it is thought that Germany would hardly take such a step if she anticipated a prolongation of the war, and concerning the Munich visit, it is recalled that the young Emperor's reign has been marked by constant goings to and from between Munich and Vienna, with the result that the Bavarian and Austrian policy has come to be considered identical and Berlin has betrayed uneasiness to the point of being credited with offering Bavaria parts of Lorraine as well as Alsace with view to retaining her support.

CZECH DELEGATES PUBLISH PROGRAM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—

A delegation of Czech Slavonian Labor party has reached Stockholm and presented its program to the Dutch-Sandinavian committee.

It subscribes to the rule of no annexations or indemnities and advocates the self-determination of nations, and consequently the formation with the borders of a federative Danube State of a Czech State, including all the territories peopled by Czechs and Slovaks.

It further claims self-determination for Finland, supports the Polish desire for union and independence, claims the restoration and access to the sea for Serbia, full restoration of independence for Belgium and urges an agreement between German and French Socialists as the best solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question. Finally it advocates international arbitration courts and agrees on other points with the views of the remaining delegations.

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RESTAURANT ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Organization of New York's 6500 restaurants as one step in food conservation plans of Herbert C. Hoover was started today.

Mr. Hoover has urged use of lobsters, oysters and fish of all sorts.

TILE PATTERN

GERMAN PRESS CENSORSHIP IS MADE ABSOLUTE

Papers All Supplied With Uniform Comment From a Central Source—Fresh Peace Rumors

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—

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ALIENS MAY ENLIST IN ARMY

Citizens of Allied and Neutral Countries Do Not Have to Have First Papers in Order to Serve United States

Opportunities are open for citizens of allied and neutral countries to enlist in the Army of the United States without their first papers. Citizens of the Central Powers may enlist if they have their first papers but they must pass an inspection by the recruiting officer before they will be accepted.

Today is the last in the regular Army recruiting week and Boston is 800 men short of its quota. With unusual recruiting today it is expected that not more than 100 will be obtained. About 50 were sent yesterday to Syracuse and Ft. Slocum, N. Y. In connection with this and the refusal to enlist Negroes, the following telegram was sent to President Wilson yesterday signed by Emory T. Morris, Allen M. Whaley, William Trotter and William D. Brigham, members of the Boston Branch Equal Rights League: "Army recruiting faces failure. White men East refusing to volunteer. Colored barred. Petition you to order all regiments open to colored. Eastern leaders pledge thousands of colored volunteers. Will you act today?"

Tonight the office of the Fourth Reserve Railway Engineers Regiment goes out of existence, as practically all the recruits needed have been signed up. Work of getting the regiment into camp continues, the men being housed in the buildings of Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H. Forty candidates for commissions as provisional second lieutenants in the engineering corps of the regular Army took examinations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday. Maj. F. B. Downing, U. S. A., was chairman of the examining board. All who pass will be commissioned at once to fill the many vacancies existing in this branch of the service.

A free school for the training of radio operators is to be established in Boston according to orders which have been received by United States Radio Inspector Arthur Batchelder at the customhouse. The plans at present allow the enrollment of 40 young men 18 years of age and up.

Canadian officers for the instruction of Massachusetts National Guard officers in modern methods of trench fighting is the plan which Adjt.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser is trying to work out and he leaves today for Canada to try and obtain the necessary number of experienced men for this work. Though the original plan called for the opening of this school of instruction at the Wakefield range July 5, owing to the time necessary to procure instructors the opening date has been postponed until July 9. The course will be opened to commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the guard, the officers and men attending in three divisions, each division for five days. Trenches will be built along the lines of those used in France and offensive and defensive fighting with rifle and machine gun fire and bomb practice is the program.

Instructions that the section of the Framingham training field to be used by the Ninth Regiment be placed in condition at once for occupancy were telephoned by Governor McCall from Washington yesterday after a conference with the Secretary of War, the cost of the work to be taken from the State fund. The impression in Washington had been that the grounds were in fine condition as when the troops left them last year.

Binejackets at the navy yard are hoping that Congress will see fit to pass the bill introduced by Congressman George Holden Tinkham in the House yesterday providing for a suitable building for recreation purposes to be equipped with an auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool and other amusement devices, the total cost not to exceed \$200,000.

Officers Leave for Plattsburg

Plattsburg has been assigned as the post for the six Army instructors who left Harvard yesterday, where they have been assisting the French officers in the instruction of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The men are Sergt. G. W. Thorneberg, Sergt. J. H. Brown, Q. M. Sergt. J. F. Harvey, Sergt. Maj. W. A. Bender, Sergt. John Lynch and Sergt. J. J. Kennedy. This leaves only three instructors at the college.

Roger Amory of the Army Aviation Corps, a former Harvard student, spoke to members of the corps yesterday seeking recruits for the aviation service. The corps and members of the Naval Reserve Radio School will be the guests of President and Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell and other members of the faculty and their wives at a reception to be held in Standish Hall tomorrow evening from 7 until 8:30 p. m.

Plans for Shipbuilding Aid

Plans for a cooperative campaign to aid shipbuilding in the United States have been started by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Committee on Public Safety, according to an announcement yesterday from Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the board. It is expected that various stations where men who wish to aid their country by enlisting in shipbuilding work will be enrolled, under the auspices of the Public Safety Committee.

Mr. Bowles said that practically all the shipyards are working short-handed and that laborers are greatly needed. He emphasized the point that those who are unable to serve in the

United States armed forces can be of as much service to the nation in helping to build the vessels which will transport the soldiers, munitions and foodstuffs to Europe.

PEONIES FEATURE HORTICULTURAL SHOW

Peonies feature the rose, peony and strawberry exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which opened for two days in Horticultural Hall, Boston, this morning. In addition to the many exhibits of peonies there are several tables covered with the early vegetables. Particular attention is being given some extra large cabbage heads from W. J. Clemens of Taunton. Other exhibitors of vegetables are Miss Elizabeth Thatcher of Roxbury and Warren Huestis & Son of Belmont.

On one side of the half a table covered with flowering plants is a point of interest. Here may be seen the new pink astilbe and varieties of single and double peonies as well as the more common Sweet Williams, white Siberian iris, maiden pinks, bugle weed, blue bells of Scotland, forget-me-nots and white cranberry.

Roses are exhibited on the center tables, while on each side of the hall are large showings of peonies. In the rear some strawberries are entered for prizes. T. C. Thurlow & Sons of West Newbury have the largest exhibit of peonies covering one side of the hall.

RUSSIAN MISSION METS JEWISH GROUP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holding a conference on Friday with a delegation of Jews from Boston, Mass., the Russian Mission, headed by Ambassador Bakhtmatieff, accepted an invitation to be the guests of Boston Jewish organizations late in July. The delegation comprised Nathan Pinianski, president of the Temple Adath Jeshurun of Roxbury, Mass., chairman; Henry H. Levenson, grand master of the Independent Order Sons of Israel, Harry E. Burroughs of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and Alexander Brin, secretary.

"It is, indeed, with great pleasure, that I accept the invitation," said Mr. Bakhtmatieff to the delegation. "The fact that it comes from Russian Jews I appreciate in the invitation all the more. New Russia is prepared to fight on beside America until the world has been made safe for democracy."

The future of the Jews in Russia goes hand in hand with the success of Russia and her allies. Great changes are taking place in Russia. The Jews, in common with other Russian subjects, are cooperating with the new Government in an earnest endeavor to stabilize it. The Jews are now being accorded the same equal rights as those enjoyed by other residents. Russia is today entering on a new phase, in which the fruitful participation of the Jews will give strong development to our country."

BUILDING ACTIVE IN CANAL ZONE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The most important activities of the Panama Canal now are in the building line, especially at the Atlantic terminal. A large new hotel, and a handsome school building, both of concrete, have been almost completed at Balboa, while a hotel, schoolhouse, new administration building, a new dock, and a new town, to have several score of houses, are nearing completion in Cristobal and Colon, besides which there are many new buildings for the quarters and executive offices for the coast artillery.

The United Fruit Company is to erect a handsome building to accommodate its manager and other employees on the East Colon extension. The Italian steamship line is building a new office structure near the big building lately erected for the American Bible Society in Cristobal fronting the docks. Former Governor Arcia is building a three-story hotel near the railway station, and many other private investors are building also. There is a real estate boom in Colon.

A splendid new concrete driveway has been made from Colon to Ft. Randolph, five miles long, and the reclamation by filling of swamp land to the extent of several hundred acres is under way. Persistent agitation for more good roads and for a railway from Colon to Bocas del Toro is going on in the local newspapers, and by the chambers of commerce, and the utility of these for possible military purposes is being pointed out.

RICE ORDERS RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—One New Orleans exporter has received orders for 40,000 pockets of rice, while an especially large demand for the cereal for export has caused arrivals of as much as half this amount at one time here. Some of the rice, which will go out of New Orleans by rail, will ultimately reach foreign countries, it has been said.

The new crop of rice will begin to arrive about Aug. 1, and large contracts for purchase of rice here to be used in Europe are expected to be announced at that time. Much will also be sent to American army camps.

WAR PROBLEMS THE TOPIC

War problems will be discussed at Chautauqua, N. Y., all next week and among the speakers will be Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, who will represent the National Security League, being chairman of the committee on patriotism through education. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane will be principal speaker there.

EDUCATORS TALK UPON STANDARDS

Several Speakers Discuss Methods to Measure Teachers at Conference at the Institute of Technology Buildings

Standards, measurements and tests are under discussion today at the joint conference of school administrators and teachers called by the State Board of Education and the American Institute of Instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge.

Wallace E. Mason, director of the State Normal School at Keene, N. H., is presiding and the subject is presented by Dr. Milo B. Hillegas, commissioner of education for Vermont. An address was given by Dr. Hillegas followed by short talks. Alexander J. Ingalls, department of education at Harvard, and Charles Carroll of the Rhode Island Normal School at Providence.

Dr. Hillegas maintained that the application of standards, measurements and tests to education marked one of the great advances in education and acted as a safeguard to both the teacher and the supervising officer. There was not a thing in the field of education not susceptible to the test, he said.

He referred to the advance in test making that the last few years had wrought, beginning with the colorless test of the Baltimore system with which he had had something to do, and extending through the New York City investigation which had aroused so much criticism because the test had not then reached its present development and recognized method. In the past an investigator criticized from his own angle and immediately condemned. Now there are definite standards by which all criticism must be gauged.

Dr. Hillegas thought that the standard could be used with great advantage in many ways, first within the school, also with the parent, and were of utmost value when applied to his own work by the child himself. The test was merely a new application of an old method, that of translating Latin into English and the English back into Latin, then comparing the Latin translation with the original. Dr. Hillegas thought that in most instances too much attention was paid to the technical side of the tests, to the loss of the real idea and greatest value.

Professor Ingalls led in the discussion of the paper. The test would never reach its real value, he believed, until the actual work of the child under proper conditions of school was made its foundation, and pointed out that a large group of people seemed to think a manipulation of failures seemed to lead to educational results. Much that was encountered on the subject was merely ambiguous. He believed the application of the tests and standards, when intelligently done, was of great practical value and that educators should strive to make that even more practical.

Professor Ingalls was followed by Mr. Carroll, who cautioned against the over-emphasis of the test. While it could do much, was it not true that the most vital things in education could not be measured, he asked.

Dr. Hillegas continued his address this afternoon to be followed by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. Josiah W. Taylor, state agent for secondary education, Augusta, Me., and Dr. Frank W. Ballou, director of the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement, Boston.

A patriotic meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the League to Enforce Peace will be held in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Sunday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. Dr. Lemuel H. Murfin, president of Boston University, is to preside and an address is to be given by Dr. Edward Cummings, pastor of the South Congregational Church, on "Religion and Patriotism."

Junior high schools will form the general topic for consideration on Monday.

Two round table conferences were held yesterday afternoon for a more intimate discussion of the general topic, "Administration and Supervision of Schools." P. W. Horn, superintendent of schools in Houston, Tex., who had given the address in the morning, was the speaker, placing emphasis upon the need for originality and freedom. He would not select teachers on a basis of a mechanical plan but as the result of personal examination.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools in Boston, believed that every assistance should be given the teacher in order to develop her own ideas and cultivate her initiative. This he considered one of the strongest factors in the success of any school system.

George I. Clapp, superintendent of schools in Woburn, would put the selection of teachers on a purely professional basis and make the complete possible separation of the school department from the city government. Others on the program were Hector L. Belisle, superintendent, Fall River; William C. Moore, superintendent, Newburyport, and A. C. Boyden, principal, Bridgewater Normal School.

Dr. Paul Hanus of the department of education at Harvard University and member of the State Board of Education, giving the address at the conference of school committee members, declared that the school committee should be a board of control with the superintendent as its executive officer, armed with initiative and possessing power to select his own teachers.

F. W. Wright, deputy commissioner

of education for Massachusetts, looked forward to the time when the school organization would be a coordinate function of government, not a subordinate. He urged a higher recognition in their work by school committee members of the life of the community. Francis G. Wadsworth, who is just severing his connection as agent with the Massachusetts Board of Education to take up educational work in New York State, urged the members of school committees to break away from personal prejudices and narrow interests and seek the larger view. Their one aim should be to bring the schools up to the highest type, he said, not to think what their constituents might think of them or how their actions might affect their votes. "There has been too much safeguarding of the schools in the interest of local policies and of personal interest and not enough attention given to the children's needs," he said.

A reception to the visitors was held by the corporation and faculty of M. I. T. in the great court of the new buildings from 5 to 6:30 o'clock. This was followed by a dinner at which James P. Munroe, secretary to the corporation, was toastmaster. The war, he said, was giving the educational system of the country one of the greatest tests it ever had. "The greatest danger to the young men we send across the Atlantic," he said, "will come with the relaxations and temptations," and the way the men meet them would in great measure show whether the schools had accomplished what they should or not.

Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Education, said that the State board had practically no power, but must work through influence largely. He believed there should be a closer definite relation between the board and the school.

GOVERNORS TO NAME BOARDS FOR DRAFT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has called on State governors to name the members of boards that will select men for the new United States armies. In a letter to each Governor, Secretary Baker drew attention to the double responsibility that rests upon the boards—to raise armies and at the same time avoid injuring the industrial needs of the nation. He declared it was the "most vital problem of the war to strike a balance between the military and industrial necessity."

On the recommendations of the department, every board will have a member who is in close touch with the agricultural situation of each district, a member who has wide knowledge of the industrial situation, and a member who is in touch with labor, preferably a representative of organized labor. In addition there will be members representing the professions.

Secretary Baker emphasized that the needs of the nation demand men of the highest standing for the position.

"They must be men possessing mentality, experience and information that will enable them to solve the very difficult economical problems to be encountered," he told the governors. "They must be men of such stability, patriotism and integrity as will insure the interests of the nation against the urging of private claims."

To the district boards is intrusted the most vital problem of the war. Two things are to be accomplished to raise armies and to maintain industries. As the war proceeds more and more men will be required for the battle line, and yet there are certain industries that must be maintained to the end."

ELEVATED ROUTE CHANGES

To meet changes in traffic on the South Boston-Brockton Bay line, a rearrangement of trips will be made by the Elevated. Hereafter this service will be operated on two routes, one as at present to Massachusetts Avenue, and the other via Dover and Berkeley streets, terminating at Boylston Street. The theater trips operated over Summer Street Extension will be discontinued and the Atlantic Avenue service will be operated to Rowes Wharf.

FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE

Miss Castine C. Swanson, superintendent of the Franklin Square House, whose term of office closes today, was given a farewell reception last evening. A feature was the presentation of a purse of money from the guests and some of the employees through Dr. George L. Perrin. Miss Gertrude Hatch, assistant superintendent, whose term has also expired, was presented with flowers and a purse.

GERMAN PLOT INDICATED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In the arrest of three pro-Germans the past two days agents of the Federal Department of Justice believe they have found evidence of a nation-wide German plot. Two of the men are German bakers and the third was chef at the Mission Hills Country Club. The latter is alleged to have expressed a desire to get into the Army as a cook for the purpose of disposing of United States soldiers. Emil Marohn is his name.

LICOR CARRIER HELD

United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday held Thomas R. Gibson, charged with carrying intoxicating liquor inside the naval grounds at Commonwealth Pier.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN

The Pilgrims' First Landing Place

Trips will be resumed July 3rd.

CAPE COD STEAMSHIP CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.

NANTASKET BEACH

STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

MEAT PACKERS' POSITION GIVEN

Charged With Boosting Prices,
They Lay Blame on Produc-
ers, and Say That They Sell
Meat at Less Than Cost

CHICAGO, Ill.—It has become the practice of late, in some quarters, to charge the meat packers with boosting the cost of living. A Galena (Ill.) woman put the matter squarely up to J. Ogden Armour, head of the biggest food-purveying industry in the world, with the allegation that the packers could lower prices if they would. In a reply made by Mr. Armour's direction, the position of the packers is stated as follows:

"Apparently you take it for granted that the packers arbitrarily determine the price of meat. That assumption is wrong, as is evidenced by these facts:

"Price is determined by cost of production, plus cost of preparation, plus cost of distribution and the profits. It is a fact recognized in Federal statistics that the Chicago packers do business on the lowest margin of profit of any of the great modern industries. Present high prices, therefore, are not the result of large profits. It is likewise a matter of general knowledge that the wonderful efficiency acquired by the big packers in preparing and distributing meat has lowered the cost item thereto to a minimum. It is necessary to turn to cost of production in order to find the reason for the high final price.

"The packers can no more fix the rate at which they can buy hogs than can you fix the rate at which you will buy from the retailer. The packer has to go into the open market to buy his hogs, and he has to pay the price demanded by the commission man representing the farmer. The farmer's price is based on cost of production, plus his profit. Whereas the farmer could sell hogs as low as \$3 in 1878, \$3.10 in 1898, \$3.90 in 1903, and \$3.75 in 1907, the farmer today demands and receives as much as \$16 per hundredweight.

"The same story applies to beef. It is a fact that the packers sell the meat of a steer for less money than the animal costs them on the market when they buy it from the commission man who represents the farmer. If the packers dealt in meat alone, the prices which today seem high would seem low in comparison to those which would rule. Whatever profit the packer is able to make, although large in the aggregate, is due to his utilization of the by-products."

"The packer is helpless to influence this price. We know how many hogs we must have to keep our overhead expenses to a minimum. Our buyers go out into the market and bid against the buyers from other firms until they have the hogs they must have. Our buyers cannot fix the price. Neither could the buyers of the four largest concerns acting in unison. It is a matter of record that the four largest packing firms buy only about one-third of the hogs. The other two-thirds, little fellows, scattered throughout the

FOOD EXAMPLE SET BY SOUTH

Northern Housewives Asked to Improve Conditions by Use of Wheat Substitutes and by a Daily Wheatless Meal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The South was held up as a good example to the North in wheat conservation by the food commission today, when it was pointed out that in some sections below the Mason and Dixon line two wheatless meals a day have been the rule for generations. Northern housewives are asked to note the success of the South with wheat substitutes. The food commission wants the North to have one wheatless meal daily.

Herbert C. Hoover's message to the South concerns other foods. Here are some of the things he is anxious to southern housewives, farmers and gardeners to do:

"Develop the dairy industry; give special attention to this valuable source of food. Enrich the diet of southern mill operatives—the nation is counting on their contribution to this war."

"Use modern methods of improving the sweet potato crop—and save the crop, preserve it for future use."

"Manufacture more potato flour. There is a big field for the southern mill that will make this commodity to use in the North and West, mixed with wheat flour. Such a combination of flours makes fine cakes and bread."

"Rice flour can also be produced in quantities through the rice-growing sections of the southern states. Mix it with wheat flour in a ratio of 8 per cent of the rice product. Make more kafir flour."

"Conserve the extraordinary large crop of corn, cow peas and black-eyed peas. They are all staples, can be transported easily and will be greatly in demand through the United States for cattle feed and for export to Europe, which needs every pound we can spare."

Plans Not Matured

Mr. Hoover Regrets Statement Regarding Wheat Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Concerning reports from the West that the Government is planning to take over absolute control of commercial transactions in wheat, Herbert C. Hoover expressed regret on Friday that maters discussed in preliminary conference had been given out as a settled

conference has taken place at this early date, in order that there might be no delay in securing effective action by the food administration. It is obvious that at present there is no plan that can be settled by the food administration, and that all discussions which have been necessary are of an entirely tentative order and may be subject to radical changes at any time.

The great desire of the administration has been to develop measures with advice from representative business men, and in such a way that would accomplish the objectives of the food administration in curtailing speculation and the other difficulties which have grown up in trade, and that these measures should be placed upon such a basis that they would not damage the business machinery of the country beyond the ready resumption of its normal functions of peace.

"During these discussions the subjects have been necessarily approached from many angles, and as to which or what method may be adopted cannot be determined until the food administration has been set up by Congress, and until adequate consideration has been given to every complexion of the subject."

PRESIDENT ASKS COMPROMISE ON FOOD CONTROL

(Continued from page one)

duction of the alcoholic content of any such liquors is essential, in order to assure an adequate supply of food or feed, if he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe, and give public notice of, the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time, which shall be prescribed in such notice, use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of such viands, malt or fermented liquors, except in accordance with the limitations, regulations, and prohibitions prescribed in such notice, or to produce any such liquors having an alcoholic content in excess of the amount prescribed therefor in such notice."

The first clause of the section empowers the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to administer the act. A penalty of \$5000 or two years imprisonment or both is provided for violation of the law.

The substitute amendment retains the section embraced in the food bill giving the President power to commandeer all stocks of distilled spirits, including whiskey, gin, rum and brandy, during the war.

It is understood the President expressed himself in a letter to the Rev. James Cannon Jr., D. D., chairman of the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, as favoring this compromise, rather than run the risk of a prolonged filibuster.

From the standpoint of the Presi-

dent, he looks upon every hour of delay that prevents the Hoover organization from proceeding with the work of conserving the Nation's food supplies as favoring the enemy, and it is understood he will be willing to accept the responsibility of using his discretion in permitting the manufacture of malt liquors and light wines.

The President's letter to Dr. Cannon read as follows:

"I am very glad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your legislative committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued toward the food administration legislation now pending in the Congress. I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the safety and defense of the Nation. Time is of the essence; and yet it has become evident that heated and protracted debate will delay the passage of the bill indefinitely if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon."

"In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to members of the Senate who have been kind enough to consult me, that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure."

Friends of the President interpret his position as being that the recommendation for a compromise does not mean that he is opposed to National-wide prohibition, but that his present concern is only for the food bill, and he does not consider the merits of any other issue.

When it became known that the President had expressed himself definitely in favor of a compromise on beer and wine, the prohibition leaders in the capital got together to determine what their course should be. Not having at that time received formal notification of the President's views, they were unable at once accurately to forecast their attitude, whether they should, in face of the new turn of events, continue to press for complete prohibition, or re-evaluate from this stand and accept merely the ban on distilled spirits as a big step in the right direction.

It was a difficult place for the friends of temperance. They saw in the food bill a most extraordinary opportunity to get through the national prohibition for which they have been tirelessly working for many years. They heard the country calling for it.

They knew the temper of Congress,

that both Senate and House could be depended upon to enact any reasonable prohibition law which could be passed by a majority vote. In fact, they felt almost certain of ability to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, on a clear-cut temperance issue. They believed nation-wide prohibition to be fully as essential to win the war as are food ships and armaments.

Yet it was evident that the President felt concerned about the prospects of their legislation serving to delay the food bill, and thus working to possible advantage of the German foe by withholding the means of sustenance from the European Allies of the United States. Naturally the prohibitionists did not wish to be responsible for standing in the way of the plans of the Administration in winning the war. Reasoning from these premises, they strove to reach their conclusions."

Chicago Dry Plans

Local Option Fight Plans to Be Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Regarding Chicago as the strategic center in the fight for the permanent prohibition of drink in this country the Dry Chicago Federation has decided to go right ahead with its plans for a local option election next spring, regardless of whether war prohibition is voted in Washington.

The Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the dry federation, informs this bureau that a ward and precinct organization is being formed and a machine built up.

The local option election will come, if secured, in April and the necessary petitions must be filed 60 days in advance. The prohibition forces, however, plan to complete and file their petitions by Oct. 1, to give them six months of clean campaigning. They plan to start a 10-day drive in September for the necessary signatures.

Food Aid Pledge Card

Data to Be Asked of Householders by Administration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration Department of the United States Government is to send out to every householder a card containing a pledge to aid in the national food conservation program. The card is in the form of a postcard for convenient mailing, and reads as follows:

"To the Food Administrator, Washington, D. C.

"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our Nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit."

The first clause of the section empowers the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to administer the act. A penalty of \$5000 or two years imprisonment or both is provided for violation of the law.

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Upon receipt of 10 cents with your pledge card and a return addressed envelope, the official button of the administration, and if desired, the shield insignia of the food administration will also be sent you.

Prohibition Issue

Congressmen State Their Attitude on the Question

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, one of the Senate temperance leaders, said this afternoon: "As far as I am concerned I shall vote in harmony with the President's views on the food bill. It is my belief that Congress will accede to the request of the President. There has been no agreement, formal or informal, among temperance members of Congress. Each will vote in accordance with his own views."

Senator Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, expressed his conviction that the "bone dry" section would be passed. He said he should vote for it. Senator Curtis, Republican, of Kansas, declared that if one class of intoxicants is to be prohibited, all intoxicants should receive similar treatment. "I do not want to delay the food bill," he added, "but I do object to discrimination."

Representative Randall, Prohibitionist member of the House from California, predicted the passage of the "bone dry" section as it was written by the House. "A number of Democrats will follow the President, of course," he said. "Not many Republicans will do so, however. All who bolt prohibition will have to answer on a roll call vote."

CHILEAN STATE RAILWAYS MAKE LARGE REVENUES

Nitrate Mine Lines Enjoy Much Prosperity, Shipments of Product Breaking All Records

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chile's State railways produced larger net revenues in the calendar year 1916 than in any other twelvemonth during the history of Government ownership except 1915. For the months of January, February, and March, 1917, gross revenues amounted to 19,754,812 pesos, and expenditures 14,804,664 pesos, paper, the net profit being 4,950,149 pesos, paper, says a Commerce Report.

The privately owned railways in Chile, such as the Nitrate Railways, Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway, Taltal Railway, etc., enjoyed considerable prosperity, earnings in some cases breaking all previous records. The nitrate lines were particularly prosperous, nitrate shipments being the largest in the history of Chile. The Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway got considerable freight from Bolivia, mostly minerals for export, but its local business was also excellent.

The total railway mileage in operation Dec. 31, 1916, including all State owned and privately operated lines, was 6,014 miles. On the date mentioned, 145 miles of new lines were under construction, and a considerable additional mileage is contemplated.

The Longitudinal Railway system, which for some time has been completed as far north as its junction with the Nitrate Railways, near Iquique, will build into the latter city this year. The branch to Antofagasta will also likely be constructed in the near future. The most northerly extension between Zapiga, a station on the Nitrate Railways, and Arica (173 miles) will not likely be constructed immediately. This extension will develop no great amount of traffic, and will be valuable principally for strategic reasons. Once completed, there will be a continuous stretch of railway, with two breaks in gauge, from Arica in the north to Puerto Montt, in the south. At present insufficient equipment greatly hinders the traffic on both the Longitudinal Railway and the Arica-La Paz Railway.

A recent statement showed that the privately operated railways in Chile represented an investment of 252,735,125 gold pesos, the Chilean gold peso is equivalent to 36.5 cents United States currency. Gross revenues totalled 38,812,037 pesos gold and expenditures 22,232,630 pesos. The net profits, 16,579,407 gold pesos, were equal to 6.6 per cent on the total investment. This included the Chilean Transandine Railway, which represents an investment of approximately 40,000,000 pesos gold and which did not quite earn operating expenses.

TOLL ROAD ABOLISHED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Announcement was made at Lebanon of the purchase by the State of the Cornwall turnpike, a five-mile stretch of toll road for \$8000, says the North American.

The road was built and maintained by the Freeman family. The purchase of the Cornwall pike, following the agreement reached June 11 by the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Company, to sell its toll road to the State for \$77,990, will free Lebanon County of the last of its toll roads.

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From the standpoint of the Presi-

PRICES OF ALL COAL REGULATED

Anthracite Operators Are Already Under Voluntary Pledge to Maintain Fixed Maximum Reduction Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the anthracite coal operators, like the bituminous, are in complete accord with the Government in its efforts to bring about coal-price legislation, is declared in the following authorized statement issued on Friday by Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission:

"In the issuance of the tentative maximum price for bituminous coal, no reference was made to anthracite," the commissioner said, "for the reason that a tentative maximum price had already been made by the anthracite operators with the Federal Trade Commission:

"The New England coal outlook is improving," said Mr. Storrow, "but a lot of hard work remains to be done, and our New England consumers must help. We must shuttle our coal cars back and forth between the mines and New England in a constantly moving procession, because the number of coal cars available for bringing coal to New England is very limited."

"The coal at the mines is shot into the car in a few minutes, so that there is little delay at that end, but at the receiving end many of our big consumers and dealers have been taking two, three, four or more days to unload."

"Every day's delay in unloading means less coal for New England and higher prices for the coal we do get."

As a rule, we are meeting with splendid cooperation in our campaign for quicker unloading of coal cars and barges, also because the situation in regard to coal barges is fully as important as in the case of coal cars, and we must keep the barges moving."

"We are finding a good many cases, of course, where coal cars are being unduly delayed. For example, we have found a speculator who has held 16 cars full of coal in Boston for over three weeks before they were emptied. These executive cases, however, are not the most important, because they are very exceptional."

"The biggest chance to get more coal and reduced prices is for the average consumer, who in ordinary times has been taking two or three days to unload his car or barge, to do it now between sunrise and sunset—or at least in 24 hours. Then we want him to notify us if the railroad does not do its part in promptly starting the emptied car back on its journey to the mines."

"Since then, Mr. Warriner states, not one sale has been made by the anthracite operators of the country, who are 60 or 70 in number, all in Pennsylvania, without that sale being reported to the Federal Trade Commission.

"The tentative maximum price established by the anthracite operators' Commissioner Fort said, "still stands until such time as the Federal Trade Commission is able to ascertain the cost of mining, after which, as in the case of bituminous, the permanent maximum price of anthracite will be announced."

The commissioner also stated that the anthracite operators have agreed, pending establishment of the maximum price, to allow 50 cents a ton reduction on all Government requirements.

When the conferences between the anthracite operators and the Federal Trade Commission were being held a considerable reduction in prices for anthracite was agreed upon and put into effect, in addition to the regular discount of 50 cents allowed in April, of 40 cents in May, and in addition to the usual reduction of 30 cents that is regularly allowed in July.

Mr. Warriner pointed out that, in his judgment, the anthracite distribution would prove entirely satisfactory if the people of the country would cooperate to the extent of avoiding all unnecessary hoarding. It was also intimated by a Government official that anthracite deliveries and prices to consumers would be further improved before winter sets in, because of the further regulations of jobbing rates for carload lots, of railroad facilities, and the reduction of margins paid retailers, which is the next step to be undertaken, with the cooperation of representatives of the retailers in the country and cities, by the coal-production committee, the Federal Trade Commission, and Secretary Lane.

"Consumers," this official said, "can feel assured that every effort will be made to have voluntary regulation of the highest order, and that prices, therefore, in all probability, will be lower than they are."

Lower Coal Forecast

Mr. Storrow Says Good Supply Is Sight for New England

CHEAPER COAL IN GOOD SUPPLY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Headquarters for a \$150,000 sagebrush potash plant for Southern California will be established in Los Angeles within a few weeks, according to the Express. The secret process of chemically treating sagebrush and extracting potash through incineration has been perfected and a plant is being erected in the Mojave country.

Mr. W. B. Weston and his lieutenants, who set up an automobile recruiting station to sign up volunteer automobile owners to collect the farmers' surplus, registered upward of 500 car owners.

SAGEBRUSH POTASH PLANT

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Mr. BURDITT & WILLIAMS COMPANY

Burditt's and General Hardware

NAVY YARD GATE SALOON REFUSED

Protests of Boston Citizens Joined by Secretary Josephus Daniels Results in Rejection of Petition for License Transfer

A petition for the transfer of a saloon license from 84 Medford Street to a point opposite the north gate to the Charlestown Navy Yard has been denied by the Boston Licensing Board. A vigorous protest was made against the petition by citizens of Boston, and they were joined by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, who instructed the commandant of the navy yard to lodge protests against the granting of the petition with the proper authorities.

On the filing of the application for the transfer of the license charity workers and other interested persons prepared to make a protest. On Wednesday afternoon the Licensing Board gave a public hearing at which many persons appeared in opposition to the petition. It was pointed out by the remonstrants that the transfer of the saloon from a point several hundred feet away on a side street to a point just across the street from the north gate through which hundreds of workmen pass daily marked a further encroachment of the liquor interests on the navy yard and a further attempt to undermine the efficiency of the workmen engaged on important Government work.

During a visit to Boston more than a week ago the attention of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was called to the efforts to open a saloon at the gate of the navy yard. He spoke of the action which the Government has taken to protect reservations where important work is being done from the effects of liquor and said that the action of the licensees was most "unpatriotic."

When the attempt of the liquor interests to further encroach on the navy yard was placed before Secretary Daniels, he immediately wired Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, to lodge the protest of the Navy Department against the saloon menace with the proper authorities. Late yesterday the Licensing Board announced its decision in refusing the application for the transfer.

Need of Prohibition

Dry Country a Necessity for Moral Welfare, Says Leader

Absolute prohibition of all intoxicating beverages was declared to be a necessity for the moral welfare of the highly organized and interdependent communities in which people now live, by J. Calder Gordon, chairman of the Freedmen's Forum, in an address before the Somerville Good Government League last evening.

"All experience supports the denial that any civilized community ever did or can receive any moral or financial benefit from the licensed or regulated intoxicating liquor traffic," he said. "The very constitution and nature of communities of civilized men impel them for their own self-protection to support the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The responsibility of proving that the licensed or regulated intoxicating liquor traffic is, or ever was, a financial or moral benefit to any community, is up to the advocates of the liquor traffic."

The recent speech of Senator Lodge in defense of the continuation of the beer and wine traffic, he said in part: "A careful reading of newspaper reports of this speech would indicate that Senator Lodge in this discussion is animated entirely by political motives. In other words, he substantially declares that he is moved to support the intoxicating liquor traffic out of consideration of the wishes of a majority of his fellow citizens in Massachusetts and that to enact absolute prohibition for the period of the war would be to entail a serious handicap on the Government in the winning of the war. This position of Senator Lodge, I have good reason to believe, is directly contrary to the views of the majority of the citizens of Massachusetts."

Beer Exclusion Opposed

Temperance Leader Points at Food Losses in Wine Making

If the United States Congress is really desirous of giving the people of the United States relief from the effects of the use of intoxicants and an effective measure for food conservation and industrial efficiency, the country should be given a prohibition law that will include beer and wines as well as the stronger spirits, according to Miss Cora F. Stoddard, secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation.

"If Congress accepts any prohibition legislation that eliminates beer and wine from its provisions, the waste of large quantities of food supplies will continue," she said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Fruits form a conspicuous part of the constituents used in the manufacture of wine, and the women of the nation have been exhorted to use all the fruits possible and to waste none. If it is important that the women waste no fruits, it is equally important that the Government prevent their waste in the production of wine."

"If the production of the so-called light wines is allowed to continue, the way will be left open for the continuation of the production of brandy, a much stronger spirit even than whiskey. While there are considerable quantities of the lighter wines produced, they, nevertheless, contain from 8 to 10 per cent alcohol,

a higher percentage of alcohol than the strongest beers.

"Moreover, the lighter wines are 'fortified' by the use of large quantities of brandy. In 1915 reports show that 4,000,000 gallons of brandy were used in 'fortifying' 15,000,000 gallons of wine with the result that the alcoholic content of the 'fortified' wine was increased from 8 to 10 per cent to 15 to 24 per cent.

"Prohibition only of the manufacture of whisky will be ineffective because the bonded warehouses now contain enough to meet all demands for two years. Legislation which merely closes the distilleries is not likely to result in the prohibition of even whisky inside of two years. Such prohibition legislation would also leave the wines and brandy with the means of increasing their alcoholic content and harmful effects and would not doubt stimulate their use."

"If Congress and our senators in particular desire to give us any relief from the injurious effects of the use of intoxicants, to assist in the conservation of foodstuffs, and to add to our industrial efficiency, they cannot support and exert their efforts to have enacted any national prohibition legislation that excludes beer and wines from its provisions. To be effective we must have the absolute prohibition of all intoxicating beverages."

PROHIBITION NOTES

Incontrovertible figures which prove that Massachusetts is not license by more than 21,000 votes substantiate the belief that a large majority of the voters demand war prohibition, as expressed in a letter by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, asking Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to uphold this sentiment. Massachusetts is generally accepted as a license State and people frequently overlook the fact that a tabulation of the votes last year stands no, 237,792; yes, 216,497, a gain over the preceding year of nearly 3000 votes for prohibition.

In a recent address in London, Dr. Caleb W. Saleeby, F. R. S. E., made the following remarks regarding the beneficial results of the restrictions placed on the liquor traffic in England: "You prohibit on Sundays—good results; you prohibit spirits on Saturdays—good results; you prohibit spirits to children under 18—good results; you weaken the strength of alcohol in beer—good results; you restrict the hours of selling—good results. Every one of these actions is in its essence and nature prohibition, and in all you get good results."

Dr. Saleeby was asked why the Government was content with partial results when it could get the entire results by complete prohibition, and the people of the United States, who have seen the beneficial results of prohibition even under adverse conditions, are, like Dr. Saleeby, asking their Government why it is content to take only part of the benefits when all may be had for the reaching.

The last three months the people of the United States have heard much opposition to certain legislation in the Senate "because it gives the President too much arbitrary power." One day the senators have before them a prohibition amendment. Confronted with a measure of tremendous moral and economic importance certain critics of "too much arbitrary power," except on the prohibition question, propose to leave the decision to the President. They become very silent about arbitrary power when prohibition is mentioned. By shifting their own responsibility to the shoulders of the President in the hopes of securing a little political capital, perhaps, from the malcontents at the next election, these senators will probably find at that election who was demanding prohibition and who was expected to provide the necessary legislation.

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Not long since the Bishop of London related the story of his visit to the headquarters of the Australian troops to ask the general in command in what way he might assist in maintaining the moral tone of the Australian troops while in the city. The answer of the general was this: "You can help us, Bishop, by closing every public-house in Westminster." Experience shows that the general's answer offers the only solution of the liquor problem, whether in England or in the United States. Absolute prohibition for civilian and soldier, rich and poor, alike is the demand of the times, and anything less tending toward this can be construed only as a step in the right direction.

Testimony showing that the present is the most undesirable time in the world's history for alcoholics to be

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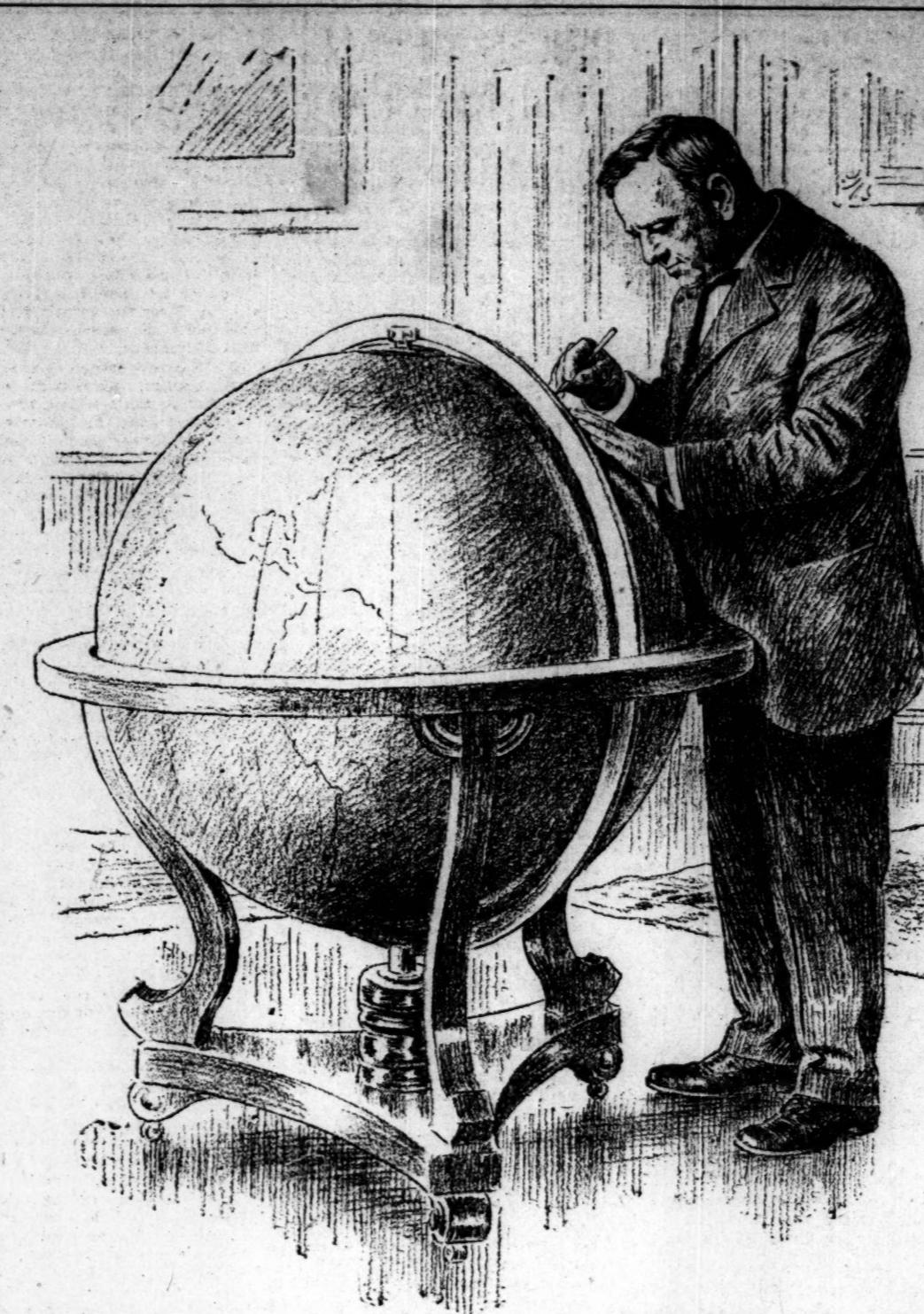
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy

Who gave to the opposition to establishment of a saloon nearly opposite the north gate of the Boston Navy Yard the weight of his support.

allowed to undermine the country's efficiency continues to increase. Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University adds this: "The waste of man power may be regarded as a moral problem, but it is in the strictest sense an economic problem. There are few vices which move speedily and certainly destroy a man's dependability than alcoholic indulgence. In our interlocking civilization, where we are all so completely dependent upon one another, the most valuable of all virtues are those which make us dependable, and the most destructive of all vices are those which make us unpredictable."

SPECIAL AID SOCIETY

Miss Esta M. Barr, field secretary of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, will deliver four addresses next week for the purpose of stimulating interest in the formation of or assisting local units of the Special Aid Society, as follows: Tuesday, at 3 p. m., 1165 Tremont Street, Roxbury, auspices of Rebekah lodges; Tuesday, at 8 p. m., Waltham Armory, auspices Fifth Regiment Auxiliary of the Special Aid Society; Wednesday, at 2:30 p. m., Plainville, auspices of the Plainville Public Safety Committee; Saturday, at 3 p. m., Newton Armory, auspices of Fifth Regiment Auxiliary.

Store Closed All Day Saturday during July and August
Also at 5 P. M. Other Days

SHEPARD STORES.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.

A Special Purchase of Envelope Chemises 1.05

Advertised exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor to bring The Shepard Undermuslin Store favorably before its readers.

Introducing for the first time also
new style in Chemises

The feature that will commend itself most to women of taste and refinement is the fine nainsook of which these Chemises are fashioned. It is an agreeable change from the coarse cottons now ordinarily found in undergarments of this price.

The trimmings are dainty laces, some in yoke effect

front and back, and many with the lace shoulder strap more often to be found in the high-priced undermuslins.

A new style, and one that we fully expect will become a staple pattern among our Chemise Styles, fastens at the shoulders with button and buttonhole; the bottom being cut exceptionally full and circular.

While this interesting bit of news is published only in the Monitor, it is fair to add that these unusual undermuslin values are on display in Our Undermuslin Store and accessible to shoppers who come in response to other trade announcements, therefore the caution to come early.

(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

any bills recommended by him which the General Court has failed to pass. This seems to me to afford a very simple and authoritative form of initiative and referendum, which may well supplement the popular initiative and referendum, and this will enable the Governor to go to the people directly upon any measure which he deems of sufficient importance.

The seventh proposal allows the Governor to return a bill or resolve to the Legislature with a recommendation that it be amended, instead of confining him to the choice between vetoing or approving a measure.

The eighth proposal gives the Governor the further power to approve any portion of a bill and to veto any other portion, which is then separately acted upon by the Legislature.

The ninth proposal requires that executive officers present their estimates to the Governor and that he transmit these with his own recommendations to the Legislature.

The tenth proposal requires that all appropriation bills shall be itemized as fully as the Governor may require and gives him the right to veto any items which he disapproves. It is believed that these proposals, if adopted as related parts of a general policy, of enlarging executive power and leadership, would work a considerable change for the better in the Government of the Commonwealth.

OVERSEA COMMERCE SHOWS A DECREASE

Oversea commerce from Boston has been much lighter this month than in June, 1916, as far as the number of vessels engaged are concerned, according to statistics issued today. A total of 86 vessels arrived here during this month from all ports other than the United States, compared to 143 in June of last year.

The figures show 50 steamers, 35 schooners and one motor ship, of which 48 flew the British flag, 33 the American, two the Norwegian and three the Danish. Last June, there were 94 steamers, 47 schooners, one barge and one motor yacht, a total of 143, of which 70 were British, 49 American, 11 Norwegian, two Danish, eight Belgian, one Russian and two Dutch.

Transatlantic passenger traffic was much lighter, a total of 897 persons arriving here this month compared to 1560 in June last year. This month 10 saloon, 82 cabin, 623 steerage passengers, one stowaway and 181 hostlers arrived here, compared to 103 saloon, 129 cabin, 1159 steerage, six stowaways and 168 hostlers in June, 1916.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS MEET

PORLTAND, Me.—The New England Association of Stationary Engineers at its annual convention here elected Joseph Eggleston of New Bedford president. It was voted to hold the next convention in New Bedford. John A. Moorehouse of Boston was elected president of the Commercial Engineers Association.

MIAMI SINKING REPORTED

AN ATLANTIC PORT—News of the sinking of the British steamer Miami, under charter to the Cunard line, was reported today.

B. U. LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI

At the annual meeting of the Boston University Law School Association these officers were elected: Jay R. Benton, president; William T. A. Fitzgerald, vice-president; Moses S. Lurie, treasurer; Bert E. Holland, secretary.

DREADNOUGHT IDAHO LAUNCHED

Most Powerful of America's Fighting Ship Slides Into Sea at Camden, N. J.—Designed to Be Submarine Proof

CAMDEN, N. J.—The dreadnaught Idaho, sister ship of the Pennsylvania and Mississippi, most powerful of America's fighting ships, was launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company here today. A detail of 100 bluejackets from the United States destroyer Downes, stood at attention and the band of the building company played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the fighting ship slid down the ways.

Owing to the war, the general public was not admitted to the launching. There was, however, no secret of the ship's specifications, except details of hull construction, altered after war was declared. The Idaho will be armed with 12 14-inch rifles, mounted in trios, and will have, besides, two twenty-one inch torpedo tubes.

LAWRENCE VACATION HOME FOR HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mrs. Harriet Nevins, millionaire philanthropist of Methuen, has given over her stables and pasture lands adjacent to her vast estate to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Nevins pasture with its luxuriant herbal growth and running water piped to all points offers the society something which has long been sought as a possible solution of the "vacation" idea for horses. Several concerns have already asked for accommodations at the new horse resort and it is probable that before the summer is over about 30 animals will be enjoying the Methuen barn. Grains which will be turned into fodder now grow on the premises.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

MARK-DOWN SALE

This semi-annual sale gives you garments of known value—fabrics and colors which we have tested.

TWO REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY CLOTHING NOW

First: You want such garments as you have been accustomed to wear.

Second: You want TO SAVE against constantly advancing prices—the inevitable result of present-day conditions.

ROGERS PEET CO. New York Clothes

Men's and Young Men's

Are made for New York's most exclusive trade. We are their only agents.

There is No Better Clothing Made in America.

\$25 and \$28.00 Suits Now

\$22.50

30.00 Suits Now

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32.00 Suits Now

27.50

35.00 and \$38.00 Suits Imported. Fabrics

31.50

40.00 and 45.00 Suits Now

36.50

Most of these with two trousers.

P. S. Buy one of these suits

and you get the best that there is.

BOYS' DEPT.

MR. WM. FANNING in charge of Boys' Department.

FREIGHT RAISE NOT GRANTED

Commerce Board Denies Railroads' Plea for Horizontal Increase of 15 Per Cent—East Given a Small Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence showing that the railroads are becoming increasingly prosperous has caused the Interstate Commerce Commission to deny the horizontal 15 per cent freight advance asked for by the big carriers of the United States. Conditions confronting the eastern carriers, however, are believed by the commission to warrant granting them an increase in class rates amounting to 14 per cent. The petitions of the southern and western roads are dismissed. The eastern roads are to be granted an increase on bituminous coal, coke and iron ore which will amount to about 4 per cent added gross freight revenue.

The commission found, as a result of extended hearings, that the carriers generally show a substantial and increasing financial prosperity and that they have ample resources with which to conduct transportation. Little value was placed on the arguments of the roads that they were victims of war prices, the commission holding that the carriers had profited by the mobilization of troops.

The commission suspended the proposed tariffs until Oct. 28, but it indicates that no rehearing of the case will be of use at this time, and proposed cancellation of the tariffs.

The commission finds that the gloomy forecasts of jeopardized incomes seen by railroad officials early in 1917 have not been borne out by the figures available for later months. The proceedings were brought in March, when the returns from February were just being made. February was one of the worst months in railroad history. The subsequent months have shown increasing revenues, while expenses have, in many cases, failed to mount to the extent carrier officials predicted.

The decision points out that the carriers' comparisons have been made largely with those of 1916, which was the banner year in railroad earnings, and adds that the 1917 income might be considerably diminished without necessarily indicating a danger point in earnings.

Commissioner Harlan in a concurring statement declared that should the next few months bring men's apprehensions were well founded, the commission would be ready to grant relief. He also made a plea for better equipment and service.

Commissioner Meyer, dissenting in part, held that no emergency existed for eastern railroads of such character as to make it imperative to authorize even the increased class rates sanctioned by the majority. He said there was no proof that the returns of the carriers of the East for this year might not be more favorable than the net returns for all but a small number of years in their entire history.

Commissioner McChord, also dissenting, urged that the commission report to Congress the essential facts disclosed, and asked that an investigation be made to determine whether prices demanded of the carriers for fuel and supplies were reasonable under present conditions. He also intimated that Government control of these commodities might afford relief.

The commission authorized the following raises in class rates for points north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi:

First class, from 78.8 to 90; second class, from 68.3 to 79; third class, from 52.5 to 60; fourth class, from 36.8 to 42; fifth class, from 21.25 to 36; sixth class, from 26.3 to 30 cents per 100 pounds.

The commission found in general that the effects of the Adamson eight-hour basic day and of the increased cost of fuel, supplies and material had not affected the southern and western carriers as greatly as it had affected the eastern carriers.

In its decision the commission says:

"We are led to the conclusion that no condition of emergency exists as to the western and southern carriers which would justify permitting a general increase in their rates to become effective. In the eastern district increased rates have recently been permitted to become effective generally on bituminous coal, coke and iron ore. We think that similar increases may properly be permitted in the southern district on coal, coke and iron ore and in the western on coal and coke. This will preserve rate relationships between the several districts."

In the southern district, the proposed increased rates on coal or iron ore are on the basis of 15 per cent, with a maximum of 15 per cent per ton. These tariffs we shall permit to become effective. In the western district the increases are based upon 15 per cent, with a minimum of 15 cents per ton. These tariffs will be suspended, but the western carriers may, if they so elect, file new tariffs carrying increases in rates on coal and coke not exceeding in any case 15 cents per ton. All of the tariffs included in this proceeding of the western lines will be suspended. All of the tariffs included in this proceeding of the southern carriers will be suspended excepting those applying on coal, coke and iron ore.

"As has been indicated, however, the conditions confronting the eastern carriers are substantially different from those confronting the southern and western carriers, and we are per-

suaded that they are entitled to increase revenue beyond and above that which they have been securing and will secure from the increased rates on bituminous coal, coke and iron ore."

Railroads Disappointed

Eastern Officials Had Expected Full Increase Requested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of eastern railroads are keenly disappointed because the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to grant the full rate increase demanded. Their two chief reasons for feeling assured that they had made out a good case were that the mobilization of troops had brought about an emergency, and that they should have something as compensation for the heavy expense caused by the settlement of the eight-hour law controversy. The railroads believe the commission's action proves that its members intend to get conclusive proofs of the war's effects before granting the increase. But they add that improvements are needed now, that it is almost impossible for them to sell their securities, and that a rate increase at once would raise earnings and make securities more popular in the market.

Eastern roads would have received about \$150,000,000 additional revenue by an increase of 15 per cent. Estimates have placed the additional revenue through the granted increases on coke, coal and iron ore at about \$20,000,000 a year for the eastern roads.

President Truesdale of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, commenting on the decision, said:

"It certainly will be a very serious matter for some of the railroads. It will be very serious for Lackawanna."

President Lorcee of Delaware & Hudson, declared that the decision was bad for the railroads beyond thought. By waiting until October before giving relief the commission might just as well wait until the end of the war," said he. "No language can be too strong to condemn such a ruling. The very first thing that England did when it went to war was to guarantee the credit of its railroads. It seems that the Washington people do not think that the credit of American railroads requires any support."

COPPER MINES' LABOR TROUBLES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the big copper mines have been conferring with B. M. Baruch, chairman of committee on raw materials, and with Samuel Gompers, chairman of labor committee of Council of National Defense. The copper interests have pointed out that one-third

of the copper mines will be shut down in a short time if present labor trouble continues.

All machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths employed at mines in Butte, on orders issued by their unions in sympathy with strike called by electricians, have quit work. The unions are demanding a six-hour day and abolition of sliding scale of wages, insisting the present maximum of the sliding scale be made the permanent standard.

Mr. Gompers publicly pledged the American Federation of Labor to maintenance of the status quo at beginning of the war. In a resolution adopted by executive committee of committee of labor, headed by Gompers, April 6, 1917, the following recommendation was made and approved by the Council of National Defense: "That the council should issue a statement to employers and employees in industrial plants and transportation systems advising that neither employers nor employees endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards."

Later the executive committee on labor amplified this declaration, setting forth April 16, 1917, that it believed: "That no arbitrary change in wages should be sought at this time by either employers or employees through strikes or lockouts without at least giving the established agencies, including those of the several states and of the Government, and of the mediation board in the transportation service and the division of conciliation of Department of Labor in the other industries, opportunity to adjust the difficulties without stoppage of work occurring."

MILITANT WOMEN DISCUSS FUTURE PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The future course of the suffragists was discussed at breakfast yesterday in the headquarters of the National Women's Party on Madison Place in honor of six suffragists who just had ended their three-day imprisonment.

Thirty minutes before the six were released a crowd of their supporters were in front of the jail, and a motor car arrived at the jail entrance, with Mrs. Abby Scott Baker and Miss Lucy Burns, by whom the released prisoners were taken to headquarters. Across the street was a police guard, to be sure no outward disturbances were attempted. Nearly 100 suffragists and their friends gathered around the

OLYMPIA MAY-BE FLOATED
NEWPORT, R. I.—A report from naval officers investigating the grounding of the United States cruiser Olympia in Block Island Sound early Tuesday morning, stated that the warship struck an uncharted rock 500 yards south of Carberus Shoal Buoy, and that a court of inquiry probably would show that the navigator was not at fault. Although the Olympia remains hard aground, wreckers sent word that hope of saving her had not been abandoned.

"As has been indicated, however, the conditions confronting the eastern carriers are substantially different from those confronting the southern and western carriers, and we are per-

CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

M. Renaudel Declares No Peace Will Be Possible Until the German Revolution Dethrones Kaiser—Resolution Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At the resumed sitting of the National Council of the Socialist Party a telegram from M. Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, visiting Petrograd, was read. It declared that the misunderstanding concerning the Stockholm Conference was cleared up, that the committee dealing with that conference was formed of Socialist delegations from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland under the presidency of Branting, that the Belgian delegation had declared that it refused to meet with Socialists who had and were supporting the imperialist policy of the Central Powers, but it considered that it might be advantageous for the representatives of all the Socialist parties to go successively and separately to Stockholm, to put forward their views before the Dutch-Scandinavian commission and enable the latter to arrive at a decision. It was impossible, it said, to allow the German Socialists the sole advantage of influencing the Socialists of neutral countries.

M. Renaudel, the leader of the majority, at the close of a speech in which he had declared that the gratitude which they owed the Russian Revolution for having freed French democracy from Tsarist imperialism was very great, declared that it was possible to form a wrong estimation of the results which might accrue from a meeting of the Internationale with regard to a shortening of the war. The Internationale could not, any more than the Russian Revolution, bring peace a day nearer. Only one thing could shorten the war, and that was a German revolution. The day on which the German Socialists, who had already begun to act, dethroned the Kaiser and established a German Republic, on that day should the sword be sheathed and it would be the duty of Socialists to defend revolutionary Germany against those who would wish to do her violence. But, continued M. Renaudel, if the German revolution does not take place, if Prussian militarism which threatens the peace of the world is not disarmed by the Germans themselves, if the German Socialists do not act, then we will echo the declaration of the Russian Revolutionaries in favor of the continuance of the war.

The rest of M. Renaudel's speech was devoted to showing that the altered attitude of the majority was due to the fresh light thrown on the situation by the Russian revolutionaries, and was, not, as the minority seemed intent on affirming a capitulation to the minority point of view. The unity of the party, he insisted, was, as M. Jaurès had so often affirmed, the great consideration which they must keep before them, and to do this they must turn their backs on all pettiness and questions of sectional interest and pride.

Mrs. Pinkham said that, in organizing this work, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government would have the assistance of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, the settlements in Greater Boston, the Women's Municipal League, Council of Jewish Women and the Women's City Club.

Representatives of these organizations attended the meeting and also represented the Boston department stores.

The plan of organization as outlined by Mrs. Pinkham follows:

"There are 223 precincts in Boston, averaging about 700 households each.

There will be a captain for each precinct, who will have at least three helpers who can give enough time to keep before them, and to do this they must turn their backs on all pettiness and questions of sectional interest and pride.

"Each canvasser will have a letter with the stamp of the Boston Committee on Public Safety with directions stating:

"The enrollment cards are to be filled out by all women who have the handling of food in the respective households.

It is not limited to the householder herself. There are no fees or dues to be paid, but any woman desiring to receive the official button and insignia of the food administrator should enclose the pledge card in any envelope with a return address and 10 cents, and a request for the button and insignia. Those not desiring to receive the button need only fill out the card."

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ILLINOIS PLANS FOR STATE ROADS

Recent Legislature Passed a \$60,000,000 Bond Issue Which Has Been Signed by Governor—Waits Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A comprehensive system of State roads has been brought near to Illinois through the passage at the recent Legislature of a \$60,000,000 bond issue for the purpose and its signing a few days ago by the Governor. The great road building program involved will go into effect if the State approves the Legislature's action at a referendum in November of 1918. Sentiment at the present time is very favorable to this good roads improvement.

The bill makes possible the construction of a splendid system of roads totaling 4400 miles in length, located so as to connect the centers of population and industry of the State and at the same time provide direct north and south, east and west, and diagonal routes across the State to join with improved roads in surrounding states. The estimated cost of this extensive system is placed at \$64,000,000, which amount of money is to be secured by increasing the license fees of automobiles and motor trucks. The license fees will be increased 50 per cent next year and another 50 per cent two years later. It is thus planned to provide a system of State highways without imposing a direct tax upon the general public.

County highways and roads of local importance connecting with the State road system will continue to be built as at present by the county under State supervision as provided in the Tie law. In addition to State aid roads, the counties and townships can construct local roads by bond issue or general taxation.

The law just passed by the Legislature may be regarded as one of the greatest forward steps ever taken by the State. Illinois' roads are notoriously bad and the State still occupies the position of twenty-third in its percentage of improved highways. The passing of the Tie law was the first sign of a State awakening to an interest in good roads. After a few years of operation it became apparent that while the law was well adapted for the provision of local or county roads it could not secure a connected system of State roads within a reasonable time, since each county retained the initiative in adopting a building program, while at the same time many counties were unable to afford the large sums of money required.

The present law supplements the Tie law and makes possible State highways as rapidly as they can be constructed. The credit for this legislation belongs to the Illinois Highway Improvement Association and other organizations which have supported its program of road building embodied in the law just passed.

MOTORISMS

Edward Rickenbacher, well-known racing driver, has been appointed pilot of the private car of Maj.-Gen. J. J. Pershing for duty in France.

The State of Maryland has limited the weight per inch of tire for truck traffic to 650 pounds. On a few of the roads specifically named, the limit is placed at 750 and on others, at 800 pounds.

The width of highways in New Jersey, under the new Road Improvement Act, which provides for \$15,000,000 worth of paved highways in that State, is to be 30 feet with an 18-foot pavement.

A report from Los Angeles County, California, shows it has less than half the number of horses today than in 1900 and that the number of registered motor cars in the county has increased from six to 79,146.

Ninety-four thousand miles in 13 months is the remarkable mileage record of a 1/2-ton motor wagon used in the transportation of newspapers from Los Angeles (Cal.) to Santa Barbara, says The Power Wagon. Sometimes passengers are carried and then the papers are loaded into a small trailer.

A great advance in the matter of road improvement as an asset of the first value from the military angle is foreseen in the proposed bill before Congress for an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to be used in the construction of a military highway that will connect Washington with New York by way of Baltimore and Philadelphia and further take in the present route of the Lincoln Highway from New York to the Ohio line.

The Hewitt bill, as amended, which permits farmers to use their pleasure cars to haul produce and any goods for their own use, has been signed by the Governor of New York State. This measure provides that motor truck fees shall apply only to motor vehicles "constructed or specifically equipped for the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, and used or to be used for such purpose and commonly known as auto trucks."

The Rhode Island Highway Commission has ordered motor car numbers for 1918. On Jan. 1 the new motor law will go into effect, compelling registration annually at the beginning of each year, and the plates will bear the year number and R. I. as well as the registration figures. Now the cars are registered for a year from the time the application was sent in, and so it is not always possible to

tell whether or not a car is properly registered.

Motor visitors to New York City from other states who have operator's licenses from their own states will be given the privilege of staying in that city for 15 days, according to the ruling of the Attorney-General's office on the new Cromwell-Kelly law. This is the same period that is granted on license plates borne by cars visiting from other states, and is extended on a reciprocity basis. The new law requires the licensing of all motor vehicle operators in New York City, whether public or private, and the granting of the 15 day period is of a special interest to New Jersey motorists, who come to New York more frequently than any others.

Favorable conditions are all that is needed to assure Maine a record breaking tourist season, according to reports received by the touring bureau of the Maine Automobile Association. Road conditions in Maine this summer are the best in the history of the State. What road work is done is in places where it interferes very little with travel and the stretches under construction are comparatively short ones. The only long section of highway to be built this summer will be the Federal Aid road between Brunswick and Gardiner, and this will be over a road not now used for travel to any extent, thus leaving the present main traveled highway between these two points just as it always has been. The road between Brunswick and Bath will be completed in a very short time and this will mean a magnificent new State highway all the way from the New Hampshire line at Portsmouth to Rockland, with the exception of about six miles between Wiscasset and Nobleboro.

MEN NAMED TO MARK NEW HIGHWAY ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—G. W. Bishop and C. V. Wilson of this city have been chosen by the George Washington National Highway Association to mark and "log" this new transcontinental route. From Omaha as a starting point they will work both ways across the continent from Savannah, Ga. to Seattle, Wash.

The official mark chosen which will be painted on the poles along the highway is a 10-inch band of blue with a 3-inch band of red above and below. On the blue center will be painted a large "W" in white.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS PRESENTS PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America's export policy will be determined by President Wilson only after a careful study of the subject in all its international aspects. The problem was gone over at Friday's Cabinet meeting. Many complications are presented. The Administration, firm in its intention to check the movement of supplies from the European neutral countries to Germany, is anxious at the same time that no injustice be done to neutral coal probably will be put under license in the first proclamation. This will give the United States and Great Britain a firm control of both allied and neutral shipping.

PRIORITY SHIPPING BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Friday afternoon became executive head of all the railroads in the country when the House passed the Priority Shipping Bill, giving him power to control and give precedence to any shipping carried by common carriers.

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CROP EFFORTS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Secretary of Agriculture Outlines Program—Wheat Seed Shortage Remedied by Government—Planting Clubs Organized

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary for Agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia has furnished the following outline of the efforts made to obtain greater food production in that Province, says a Commerce Report:

"Meetings and rallies were held throughout the winter months in rural and urban centers; the whole question was discussed and the farmers urged to increase production. Anticipating a seed shortage, we advised the conserving of home-grown seed supplies. In remote sections some farmers were furnished with fanning mills to enable them properly to prepare their home-grown seed.

"Where such farmers were not supplied with modern seeders, fertilizer distributors, potato planters, etc., both the Government and private citizens, seeking to contribute to the increased production, loaned to groups of farmers these implements upon condition that they would make some increase in their crop area. When it was ascertained by an inventory that there was sufficient of all kinds of seed except wheat, the Government at once secured a supply of seed wheat and disposed of it at cost, and later at less than cost. The Government also guaranteed one of the milling firms against loss, provided they would double their order for seed wheat to be sold to the farmers. Despite all these measures we are still having difficulty in supplying it."

"In part of Cape Breton where we found a shortage of seed oats we purchased several thousand bushels, which are being sold practically at cost. At present, fearing that the late spring will prevent as much seeding as should be done, we are trying to find a supply of buckwheat seed, which can be sown in June and harvested before winter. If this can be secured, it is likely that a buckwheat campaign will be started.

"In practically every town of Nova Scotia planting clubs have been organized. Even in small towns like Truro the local club is plowing 63 new gardens, and a number of individuals are preparing other plots. This may be considered typical of the whole Province of Nova Scotia, which means a greatly increased acreage under cultivation this year. A farm labor exchange has been organized, in connection with which schoolboys from 13 years of age who are fit for farm labor have been released from the public schools. More than 2000 boys and many girls have taken advantage of the regulation and are now working on the farms. Other kinds of labor are also registered at this bureau.

"National service leagues, boards of trade, and other bodies in Nova Scotia have formed voluntary labor bureaus through which the farmers have been offered much help, especially of the class of men who are willing to spend their vacations on the farm rather than at pleasure resorts. In two centers of Nova Scotia city men have organized clubs and subscribed funds for the purchase of fertilizer, which they have sent to farmers willing to grow crops and return potatoes and other vegetables to the value of the fertilizer supplied. The city men guaranteed a minimum price but agreed to pay more than this, provided a higher price should be prevailing in the fall. Cash prizes totalling \$2500 have been offered for the best fields of wheat, oats, potatoes and turnips."

PUBLIC MARKET TO OPEN IN QUINCY

Final steps were taken in Quincy last night toward putting into operation a public market on a new plan worked out by Fred B. Rice, manufacturer, chairman, and Robert W. Merrick, secretary of the Quincy food committee, assisted by Mayor Whiton, Russell A. Sears, lawyer, and Prof. Harold F. Tompson of the market gardening department of the Agricultural College.

The markets are expected to reach local trade for any surplus products grown in the 4000 gardens of Quincy. The State committee on food production pronounces the plan "one of the simplest and most promising for disposing economically of surplus garden crops that have yet been outlined."

It contemplates two market days a week, Wednesday and Saturday. Near the central point of automobile, trolley and foot travel, simple booths and tables will be provided. For a small sum, probably 15 or 20 cents, producers can rent a table for a day.

There will also be a booth, in charge of a committee employee, where lots can be brought that are too small for marketing by the owner. These small lots will be disposed of for a commission merely large enough to cover the expenses of the booth. The market is expected to open July 14.

NATIONAL GUARD IN BAY STATE DISCUSSED

Brig.-Gen. William A. Mann, chief of the Militia Bureau of the United States War Department, today called on Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, to discuss affairs relating to the National Guard in the New England States. No specific information was given out regarding the conference.

On return to duty from an inspection tour today, Brigadier-General Edwards expressed great satisfaction with the progress of work on the cantonment camp at Ayer. He said that

the progress of the work showed that the site was even more desirable than was at first anticipated. The electrical plant for the camp is being completed today. He denied that any plans were being made for a second cantonment in New England.

Recruiting Rally on Common

In speaking at the recruiting rally on the Common today, Capt. John A. Pearson said that those persons who were advocating the retention of United States troops in their own country until the allies of the United States have conscripted every man capable of military service were but hindering the progress of important war work. In his opinion, he said, such persons were advocating the retention of troops for political reasons.

WATER WHEELS OF YOSEMITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This season will see the opening to the public of an American water spectacle of such extraordinary novelty and beauty that its eventual world-wide celebrity seems an easy prophecy. The Water Wheel Falls of the Yosemite National Park have probably been seen by less than a thousand persons, all told, since their discovery by white men; no doubt they were a familiar sight to the Indians of early days, who considered the Tuolumne Canyon one of the safest of their fastnesses, says a National Park service bulletin.

The Tuolumne River is one of the finest of the many trout-haunted streams which flow from the snowy hollows of the High Sierra. It sings and roars by turns its sinuous way from the high places down into and through the celebrated Hetch Hetchy Valley, to rest eventually in the Pacific. Its rush of several thousand feet into the depths of the Hetch Hetchy, which valley, by the way, its waters originally carved in the living granite, constitutes one of the most remarkable spectacles in the remarkable Sierra.

The Tuolumne Canyon here is wild beyond description. The river's bed shuns sharply for several miles. Rushing with gathering power, the stream leaps over precipices and foams down long, sharply tilted granite slopes. Here are found the water wheels. The swift current, striking rocky projections lying across the granite slopes, rises 50 feet in air, and describes long sweeping arcs of foam before again joining the rushing river. The spectacle is one that fills the beholder not with astonishment but with enthusiastic admiration. The larger water wheels are extremely impressive.

The reason so few persons have seen the water wheels is that the passage down the Tuolumne Canyon is one of extreme difficulty. The hardy campers of the Sierra Club, who for years have maintained a camp at Soda Springs in the Tuolumne Meadows, have been their principal visitors; it is they who have made known their unique beauty to the world. One motion picture only has been made of them.

Last year the Department of the Interior built a trail over the White Cascades in the Tuolumne Canyon as far as the top of the Water Wheel Falls. Here the funds were exhausted, leaving the most strenuous part of the climb without a trail. The completion of the trail past the water wheels and through the entire canyon to the Hetch Hetchy Valley will be attempted this season.

AVIATION FIELD IN THE MAKING

DETROIT, Mich.—Lessons in aviation for the qualified youth of Michigan are to begin July 5 on Salford Field, which is situated 26 miles from here. As the Free Press describes the preparation being made by the United States Government on the grounds, 12 hangars are in course of construction, two aero repair shops, school buildings, official quarters and barracks. Capt. H. R. Eyrich represents the Army and is on the ground to superintend construction.

AT WORK ON FOOD SURVEY BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—House and Senate conferees on the food survey bill appropriating \$11,000,000 for conducting a canvass of the food situation in the country and taking steps to stimulate production, began work today. They expect to complete their conference on Monday, so that the bill will be ready for final adoption in Congress next week.

BELGIUM MAY COME

According to an announcement made by Mayor Curley last night the royal Belgian commission now in Washington has been invited to visit Boston next Wednesday, July 4, as guests of the city. If the invitation is accepted a mass meeting will be held on the Common the afternoon of the Fourth and a collection will be taken up for the Belgian relief fund.

SCHOOL BUYS LIBERTY BOND

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Luckie Street School of Atlanta purchased the first Liberty bond, under the new program of community bond purchasing, which clubs in Georgia have been advocating. The money was raised by an entertainment given by the children of the school. The interest from the bonds will be used for war relief work, and the principal will eventually revert to the school for its improvement.

LICENSE COMMISSION MEN

TOLEDO, O.—Law Director Commissioner is under orders from the City Council to prepare legislation to license commission merchants, says the Blade. The instructions were contained in a resolution presented as a means of dealing with the food problem by "licensing and regulating all commission houses and brokers dealing for future sales in farm, garden and all food products, within the city."

CUT-OVER LAND ASSOCIATION

Louisiana Organization Formed to Colonize Present Waste Land—Will Aid Settlers to Raise and Market Crops

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans will soon become the operating headquarters of an important land development enterprise, the Southern Cut-over Land Association. Revised articles of incorporation were approved by counsel after a conference June 15 in Houston, Tex. A meeting of the entire organization committee will be held in New Orleans late this month, when officers will be elected and the actual work begun of utilizing by means of stock raising, agriculture, and reforestation the millions of idle, useless cut-over lands of the state.

The association, which developed out of the cut-over land conference of the South, held here in April, represents many of the largest land owners in the Gulf States, largely lumber manufacturers whose mills have removed the trees from a vast empire of territory, the total extent of which is twice that of the state of Louisiana. It will employ a corps of agricultural demonstration experts to cooperate with State and Federal agencies and other attachés necessary to the carrying on of a project of such immensity.

Colonization will be undertaken immediately on such limited areas of cut-over lands as may be most readily converted into farms and grazing areas. In cooperation with the State and Federal authorities land surveys of individual land holdings will be made indicating the soil potentialities, drainage, climate, accessibility to markets, extent of woodlands and other essential facts.

By utilizing as much of the land as possible now, the association has in mind the idea of meeting, as far as it can, the Nation's need for an increased food production. Many thousands of acres, it has been ascertained, can be put under the plow with little preliminary effort; many more thousands of acres contain an abundant growth of grasses capable of sustaining animal life. Efforts will be made to induce a number of owners of extensive ranch herds, in the West to transfer their cattle and sheep to the South.

Settlers who are brought South by the association will find the difficulties of pioneering already largely removed for them. Care will be taken that each family is provided with a sufficient acreage of specially selected lands that will assure a good living from the start with fair effort. Lands will be sold on reasonable terms, and every opportunity allowed the settler to accumulate profits from his operations.

After the settler has been brought to his new home, he will be given, free of charge, expert advice on what crops may be best grown in his particular locality, and how to grow them. As many of the colonists will probably be unfamiliar with southern conditions, it has been decided, in order to lend them this aid, and for the purpose of carrying on constructive experiment work, to establish experiment stations at various points through the cut-over belt.

After the farmer has harvested his crop he will be assured of a market for his products. This will be the function of the marketing and traffic department, which will keep in touch with consuming centers and indicate to settlers where shipments may be most advantageously made, and to whom. It is possible the association may undertake the actual distribution of produce on a wholesale scale.

The association will be maintained by payments of 1 cent per acre yearly on lands owned by subscribers.

MEXICO'S TAX ON PETROLEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The tax rate on petroleum in Mexico as established for the months of May and June by the Secretary of the Treasury, and which has just been received in this city, says a Mexican News Bureau bulletin, is as follows:

The valuations are: On crude petroleum of a density of .91, \$1 per ton; on combustible petroleum of a density

.91, \$8.50 per ton; on petroleum with a density of .97, \$5 per ton. This is on the basis of Mexican gold and the metric ton of 2200 pounds. The ratio established by the Mexican Government for the exchange of American money into Mexican is \$1.75 Mexican for \$1 American paper and \$1.90 Mexican for \$1 American gold or silver. The valuations per ton would therefore be: For the \$1 oil, \$5.78 American; for the \$8.50 oil, \$4.47 American; for the \$5 oil, \$2.63 American.

The rate of taxation is 10 per cent ad valorem, and on the first grade the tax would therefore be \$.57.8 cents per ton; on the second grade 44.7 cents per ton and on the third grade 26.3 cents per ton. Reduced to the barrel, the American standard of oil measurement, official statistics show that of oil with a density of .91 there are practically seven barrels to the ton and of oil of .97 density there are practically 6½ barrels to the ton. The first grade of oil would therefore be taxed at the rate of a little over 8 cents per barrel; the second grade at the rate of about 6½ cents per barrel, and the third grade at the rate of about 4½ cents per barrel.

The current quotations on all grades of crude oil in the United States vary from \$5 cents to \$3.10 per barrel, or \$3.92 to \$20.10 per metric ton. If an average be taken of \$1 per barrel, it will be seen that the valuations set by the Mexican Government are far below that, and that a tax of 4 to 8 cents per barrel can scarcely be considered as prohibitory or excessive. Experts say that Mexican oil follows very closely in value the product of the Kansas and Oklahoma fields, which is at present \$1.70 per barrel or thereabouts.

When the export tax was first put on oil in 1914 it averaged 6 cents per barrel, at that time no distinction being made as to quality. It was so placed in order to make the large companies pay something in return for the privileges enjoyed, they having been exempted from the production tax under the terms of concessions granted by the Diaz Government, and an export tax being the only resource.

Under the decree of April 17 last,

the tax was established as given above (10 per cent ad valorem), but the valuations of the oil were placed at from \$7.50 to \$14 per ton.

Under the amended decree these valuations are materially reduced, as shown, and the tax is lowered in keeping with the smaller valuation.

The Sunday trip towards Point Roberts was new to most of the party and far more interesting from a botanist's viewpoint. Vegetation along the route was luxuriant everywhere and a bounteous nature is reflected in the evident prosperity of the people. As soon as the village was left behind the beautiful silverweed, larkspur, cranesbill and cerastium avensace became very abundant. Several species of rushes and sedges were noted in the wet ground. When the shore was reached the tall fringe-cup, storksbill, seashell, corn speedwell, horsetail, field lady's mantle and wild onion appeared. A few of the typical salt sea-shore plants observed were the glasswort, zosteria, enteromorpha intestinalis, sea lettuce, and seashore sandalwood. Other species gathered were cranesbill, grape-leaves, fleabane, miumulu, Longsdorff, rock cress, American brooklime, rice root, lesser paintbrush, trillium, three-leaved tiarella, Juneberry, flowering dogwood, speedwell, spring beauty, bachelor's buttons, wild-illy-of-the-valley, most of which were found in flower, and a few species of fungi, such as morel and the coral fucus.

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INDIANS TO BE TAUGHT FARMING

University of Wisconsin Workers Hold Institutes to Aid Red Men to Be Self-Supporting in Agricultural Pursuits

BY OTHER EDITORS

A "Bone-Dry" Army
ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—In respect to liquor-drinking privileges the United States Army today is the dryest it has ever been in the history of the Republic. Legally, and to all intents and purposes, the Army is bone dry. Interpreting the "liquor clause" of the conscription bill, approved by the President May 18, and concurrently becoming effective, Attorney-General Gregory has ruled that it is unlawful to serve—or give—a drink of any form of intoxicant to any soldier in uniform, which makes the Army bone dry while on duty; and the occasions when a soldier will be found in civilian garb will probably for many months to come be exceedingly rare. The soldier who drinks knows better than anyone else that a drunken man is a mighty frail reed; he knows better than anyone else that an army, to be efficient, must be sober. Uncle Sam's soldiers put patriotism and national success at arms first in the equation, and for that reason, if no other, there is little likelihood that any of them are going to strenuously object to the antigrog regulation.

Under the direction of workers from the University of Wisconsin, four Indian farmers' institutes were held this spring in as many places in the State. These were designated as "agricultural preparedness councils." Among the topics discussed were farm poultry, raising root crops, corn, potatoes, control of weeds, pruning orchards, feeding and handling of dairy cows and horses.

At Keshena, on the Menominee reservation, a one-week institute was held. Interpreters were used so as to better bring the lessons home. The average daily attendance was 150 made up of boys, young men and women from the Government and mission schools, and others. Some of the work was illustrated, and reels of appropriate motion pictures were shown. Many questions about methods of farming were asked and answered.

There are at the present time about 1800 members of the Menominee tribe on the reservation. Farming and lumbering are the chief occupations. Every man, woman and child is entitled to 130 acres of land. The sizes of these farms range from one-half to 70 acres of cultivated land. The Indians are making effort to get better seed and better grade of live stock. They grow oats, rye, corn, potatoes, beans, clover, timothy and root crops of good quality with splendid success. High grades of standard bred and Percheron horses, Holstein and Guernsey cattle are on this reservation. Good quality hogs and poultry are also raised. Frequently animals are allowed perfect freedom to roam about the reservation during the entire year, and take care of themselves both as to food and shelter. However, in most cases, the live stock is housed and reasonably well fed in summer and winter.

The soil is sandy loam and clay loam types and is adapted to the growing of a large variety of crops, such as grains, grasses, roots and fruits. This, together with the luxuriant growth of clovers and abundant fresh water, makes it admirably fitted for the dairy industry.

It is not difficult to understand that only meager results from the Indian as a farmer can be hoped for at the present time, when it is remembered that he has been living an easy and contented life for generations, making his living chiefly by hunting and fishing.

It is a good sign that the Indian is in a receptive mood for obtaining agricultural knowledge. The agricultural knowledge must be interesting, simplified and practical, and must be presented in such a form that the Indian is able to understand it and make use of it in his farm operations. Patience and diligence along this line on the part of the white man are bound in due time to bear fruitful results.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Michigan Central private car No. 5, occupied by Vice-President Henry Russell and party passed through Boston today en route from Detroit to West Barnstable on the Cape via the Boston & Albany and New Haven.

Cape Wampanoag party occupy special New Haven equipment attached to the Cape Cod Express from South Station this afternoon, en route to Gray Gables, Mass.

The Appalachian Mountain Club journeyed to Intervale, N. H., in served Boston & Maine coaches today, leaving North Station at 8:35 a. m.

The building department of the Boston & Maine has a large force of painters working on the iron work of Charles River drawbridge.

The passenger department of the New Haven will furnish special service from Colchester to Boston at 9:40 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of the Field and Forest Club.

The private Pullman parlor car Esther was attached to the Boston & Maine's Bar Harbor express from North Station this morning for the convenience of Henry Richardson and party en route to North Brattleboro, Vt. The New Haven and Boston & Albany dispatched all important through trains from South Station in sections today on account of advance holiday travel.

Samuel Crusher, foreman of the Boston & Maine's flying squadron bridge crew, has a special work train in service relocating section masters' quarters on the Stoneham Branch.

A. G. Webb, superintendent of dining car service of the New Haven, has inaugurated a new dining car schedule between Boston and New York.

For the accommodation of the Sixth Regiment, M. V. M., en route to Framingham today, the Boston & Albany operated a special train from South Station at 10:30 a. m.

Walter Shedd, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is installing new switch stands in South Station mail and express yard.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany has a large floating gang with work train re-building Webster yard.

Joseph Andrews, relief train direc-

tor in pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station, accompanied by Mrs. Andrews, is spending a leave of absence at Castine, Maine.

Frank A. Tilton, general yard master of the Boston Terminal Company at South Station, is spending a leave of absence at his camp on Little Sandy Lake, Bryantville.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer of the Boston Terminal Company, is spending a leave of absence in Washington, D. C., and Atlantic City, N. J.

NEGRO REFORM ASSOCIATION

Superintendent Edwards Explains Aims and Workings of Institution to Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction

RICHMOND, Va.—Before the Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction, at Staunton recently Thomas J. Edwards, superintendent of the Negro Reformatory Association, made an interesting address on "Helping Negro Boys in Virginia," which was, in part, as follows:

"The object and purpose of this institution, as set forth in its charter, are to provide a home for the reformation of male and female children and youth of the Negro race of Virginia, but the institution has confined its efforts to the males, by teaching them good morals, the habits of work, and the dignity of labor by being engaged in some useful employment or trade, and at the same time acquire a comprehensive knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

"It is needless to say that in the attempt to make a suitable home for these delinquent boys the difficulty has been in getting a sympathetic public ear, in changing the idea that the institution is for punishment, but is intended to give unfortunate boys of the State a chance to begin all over again.

"To be more specific, the fundamental principles of the institution are so operated as to keep the boys physically and mentally employed, that they may forget the evil tendencies of the past. We are attempting this in the following ways:

"The farm furnishes the kind of work which all boys should know something about, regardless of what may afterwards be their pursuit in life; and offers the chance for a boy, to become a self-supporting citizen. It assists in his material support while he remains in the institution.

"The farm furnishes employment to from 75 to 125 boys. Beside doing the direct work connected with the cultivation of the farm, over one-third of the boys mentioned are employed in caring for the farm buildings, teams, cows, sheep, hogs.

"After the farm and garden the next place of importance from the standpoint of exercise and training is the campus. A force of 10 boys are regularly employed keeping the grounds presentable. Within two years a driveway, which encircles our grove of oaks, was laid off and graveled by these boys, and hedged with 7000 California privet plants. Grass seed has been sown, flower beds have been made, and foot-paths connecting the driveways have been made, gravelled, and hedged.

"The carpentry and blacksmith trades furnish an endless amount of work for 25 or 30 boys. The carpentry force do most of the cementing, and recently constructed the major parts of the cement foundations of the two new dormitories and trades buildings. This force of boys does all the painting, in addition to keeping up repairs on all buildings. They also make many valuable articles of furniture. The blacksmith boys, in addition to shoeing horses and mules, repairing wagons, light vehicles and farm implements, care for gasoline engines, look after the water and sewerage systems.

"Seventy boys do the cooking, laundering, sewing, patching, the dining-room work, cutting and carrying wood, carrying water and cleaning rooms for officers and boys. From six to ten boys leave the institution each day to work for neighbors, and, of course, return unguarded. During the berry season, a dozen or more boys picked over 400 quarts of berries for canning purposes. A boy regularly carries the mail between Hanover post office and the school. Two boys have principally looked after the repairs of gasoline engines in the community."

MANCHESTER WINS PRIZE

Manchester, N. H., was awarded the silver loving cup as the cleanest city in New England by the New England Clean-Up Committee yesterday. The judges were Gov. Samuel McCall of Massachusetts, former Gov. Roland

H. Spalding of New Hampshire and Charles F. Weed, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The cup becomes the permanent possession of the city winning it three times. Hartford and Malden have each won it once. This year 345 cities and towns in New England competed for the prize.

INJUNCTION AGAINST NEWS SERVICE ASKED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Suit to enjoin the International News Service from making use of certain news dispatches and other matter has been begun in the United States District Court here by the Public Ledger Company. The suit is found to be similar to that successfully instituted in New York against the defendant organization by the Associated Press.

The complaint alleges that the Ledger Company had a contract with The London Times to furnish certain articles, with the privilege of reselling the matter to newspapers in other cities. It is alleged that the defendant made use of these articles principally by copying them from early editions of the Public Ledger and other eastern newspapers and telegraphing them to subscribers of the International News Service in the West, availing itself of the difference in time and enabling the western subscribers to publish the articles simultaneously with the newspapers to which the Public Ledger had sold the service, and in some instances, in advance of such publication.

WAR FOOD PORTIONS IN DINING CARS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food portions reduced in dining cars and elimination of nearly 1000 passenger trains, already marks the progress of the movement to place the country's railroads on a war efficiency basis.

Reductions in the numbers of de luxe, special and excursion trains and a heavy curtailment of parlor, club, dining, sleeper and observation car service, also have been inaugurated.

The first effects of these measures, according to the railroad war board, was seen in 23.8 per cent more bituminous coal moved last month than in May, 1916. The railroads are also loading freight cars with 10 per cent more than their registered capacity.

The Lackawanna railroad is serving "war portions" in all its dining cars. A war portion is about one-half or two-thirds of the regular portion and the price is apportioned on the same scale.

GEN. EDWARDS LOOKS OVER SANFORD SITE

SANFORD, Me.—Sanford may be the site of a training camp for 20,000 United States soldiers. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Department of the Northeast, accompanied by Colonel Howse and Major Marston of his staff, arrived here on Friday and went at once to the rifle range in South Sanford to inspect the area which it is proposed to turn over to the War Department. Army engineers were with him. Sixteen square miles of territory will be required. It is believed that Sand Pond will be an adequate source of water supply.

REMITTANCES TO SOLDIERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York agency of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., is prepared to effect remittances to United States naval and military forces in Europe through the medium of the bank's offices in London, Liverpool and Manchester and their agents in Paris.

BOSTON DIRECTORY FOR 1917 SMALLER

In more concise, legible form than heretofore, Boston's new city directory for the year commencing July 1, is being distributed. This year's book is much smaller than that of last year, having 2468 pages or 734 pages less than last year's 3202 pages.

The new style of type which is used in the 1917 directory makes the book easier to read and instead of having two columns of names to the page as

A. SHUMAN & CO.



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Khaki Middy Blouses, \$2.50.

Khaki Bloomers, \$2.00.

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Divided Skirt, \$2.75. Leggins, \$1.10.

Felt Hat, \$2.00. Khaki Hat, 85c.

Straight Norfolk Jacket Suit, \$6.25.

Military Coat Suit, \$6.00.

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS

During July and August and until Labor Day

the business hours of this store will be—Saturdays

8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. Other days 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, BALTIMORE</p

RHODODENDRON IS BLOSSOMING

Many Attractive Varieties Now in Bloom at Arnold Arboretum, Though Appearing Somewhat Later Than Usual

Although the rhododendrons at the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain are late in blooming this year, like all the other shrubs, the plants are in unusually good condition. Many of the most attractive varieties are now in bloom, and the Arboretum collection offers a particularly good opportunity for the selection of such varieties as one would like to cultivate in one's own garden. Rhododendrons are extremely popular with New England garden makers, in spite of the fact that serious winter losses are often sustained. There would be fewer losses if more careful selection of varieties were made, and if more suitable locations for planting the shrubs were chosen.

Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arboretum, points out in a late bulletin that rhododendrons, including the azaleas, cannot exist in soil which is impregnated with lime. This means, of course, that lime should never be applied to the ground where these shrubs have been planted. The best soil for rhododendrons is that which contains a considerable amount of peat, although peat is by no means essential to the cultivation of these plants.

Professor Sargent states that while rhododendrons love moisture, they do not thrive unless they have good drainage, and must not be planted in a situation which is exposed fully to the sun in early spring. He says that the best location for rhododendrons is on the north side, but not too near coniferous trees, as they are planted in the Arboretum. In such positions they are protected from the direct rays of the sun in March and April. This is a distinct advantage, for if the growth is forced while the roots are still standing in frozen ground, and therefore unable to take up moisture, the plants will be seriously injured. The trees shut off the sunlight to a great extent, thus reducing evaporation from the roots. Failure to recognize these facts is responsible, no doubt, for much lack of success in the growing of these popular and magnificent shrubs in and around Boston, as well as other northern sections of the country. A valuable suggestion made by Professor Sargent in this connection is that the rhododendrons be thoroughly watered just before the ground freezes in the fall.

Of course it is very necessary to plant only such varieties as are hardy in this part of the country. Many of the sorts imported from Europe are not suited to this climate, and the Arboretum does a great service to garden makers by testing them. One reason why many of the imported varieties are unsatisfactory is because of the fact that they are often grafted or stock which is not at all hardy.

The most familiar rhododendrons of New England gardens are so-called Catawbiense Hybrids, and were raised in Europe many years ago by crossing the American variety known as Catawbiense with various Himalayan species.

The hardness of these hybrid rhododendrons can only be determined by trial; although in selecting varieties for trial it is safe to assume that plants with broad leaves resembling those of R. Catawbiense, like Evergreen, Mrs. C. S. Sargent, Roseum elegans, Henriette Sargent, Catawbiense album, and all the varieties with light and dark purple flowers are likely to prove harder than the plants with narrow leaves like Mrs. John Chilton. There are, of course, exceptions to such a rule. For example, Pink Pearl has broad leaves and is very tender; and Gomer Waterer, although it has leaves as broad as those of any of these hybrids, usually suffers in winter and almost invariably loses its flower buds.

Some of the finest of the rhododendrons are strictly American species, and visitors to the Arnold Arboretum never fail to sing the praises of Rhododendron Carolinianum, which comes from the slopes of the southern Appalachian Mountains. Professor Sargent calls this the handsomest of the small rhododendrons in the Arboretum collection. It is perfectly hardy and flourishes in the full sun or in deep shade, while it never fails to produce abundant crops of pale, rose-pink flowers.

ENGLISH MUSIC NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, ENGLAND.—Enthusiasm for music is no new thing. In his lecture on "Lacedaemon," Pater quotes K. O. Müller's work, "in spite of its air of coldness, passably romantic" on the Doriens: "Writing," said this author, "was not essential in a nation where laws, hymns, and the praises of illustrious men—that is, jurisprudence and history—were taught in their schools of music." Nowadays, of course, that order is reversed. But if in the Dorian metropolis music "was everywhere, not to alleviate only, but actually to promote and inform," lecturers of, say, 2000 years hence, will perhaps aver much the same sort of thing about our own English metropolis. Though one doubts whether London will be thought to have come within measurable distance of Plato's Perfect City, Pater's opinion of Lacedaemon might, however, have surprised even the Lacedaemonians. Down in Milne, musical enthusiasm is scarcely that of the armchair variety. Despite all difficulties, the tenth annual People's Palace Musical Festival has just been carried through, with great success. The extent of these difficulties may be judged by the fact that it was quite usual to find a choir of 20 or 30 sopranos and contraltos, with less than half a dozen tenors,

and basses. The festival ended with a distribution of prizes by Princess Alexander of Teck. The first part of the concluding concert was provided by prize winners, and the second consisted of three cantatas sung by the combined choirs, assisted by male voices from Dr. Walford Davies' Choir and the Oxford House Choral Society. Miss Muriel Foster sang the solo part of a new work composed specially for the festival by Dr. Walford Davies, a setting for solo and chorus of Blake's "Heaven's Gate." The other works were Elgar's "For the Fallen," sung by Miss Vivian Worth and the choir, and Parry's "And did those feet in ancient time?" A novel feature of the festival was a competition for mothers' meetings choirs. The mothers, however, were either too busy, or too shy, for only attracted a couple of entries. The matrons of St. Mary's, Stratford, carried off the prize and their performance furnished one of the most popular items of the festival. In chronicling an event which perhaps only the unreflective will regard as of smaller musical importance than a big symphony concert, or a fashionable opera, one must congratulate the organizers and those whose labors made the People's Palace Musical Festival of 1917 not only possible, but a genuine success. The modern lover of music has no need to echo Pater's inquiry: "What was this 'music' this service or culture of the Muses, this harmony, partly moral, doubtless, but also throughout a matter of elaborate movement of the voice, of musical instruments, of all beside that could, in any way, be associated to such things—this music, for the maintenance, the perpetual sense of which these vigorous souls were ready to sacrifice so many opportunities, privileges, enjoyments of a different sort, so much of their ease, of themselves, of one another?" Certainly, when Pater propounded this question he never expected an answer from the Mile-end Road.

Before these lines are in print Sir Thomas Beecham will have started his season of grand opera in English at the Drury Lane Theater Royal. The opening evening is devoted to a first London performance in English by this company of Verdi's "Otello." First London performances in English of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" and Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov" will follow, and "Louise" and "Madame Butterfly" are also billed for the first week. One passage in the speech delivered by Sir Thomas Beecham on the concluding night of his Manchester season has aroused considerable curiosity. "I have prepared," he said, "a new scheme of work for the Hallé Society during the forthcoming season which may not be only better adapted to the difficult times through which we are passing, but also more in harmony with the changed conditions of Manchester life of the last 10 or 20 years. If it meets with anything like the success of the opera season, a tour may have been taken in the direction of securing for Manchester the position it ought to occupy in the musical life of the city." London musicians read this passage with some slight surprise, for they are constantly assured by their own critics and others, without including Manchester musicians, that the northern city is the real hub of the English musical world. In view of Sir Thomas' recent organization of an orchestra in Birmingham, his new scheme will be awaited with great interest.

Claud in their full uniform of scarlet and gold, five bands of the Brigade of Foot Guards have just received a splendid welcome in Paris. They were met at the station by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, representing the Ministry of Fine Arts, and were afterwards presented to the President of the Republic at the Grand Palais des Champs Elysées. Huge crowds cheered them when, after playing the "Marseillaise" and "God Save the King," they started from the Place Vendôme and marched through the Rue de la Paix to the Arc de Triomphe. Every seat was sold nearly a week before their first concert at the Trocadéro. The bands will play also on Whit Sunday and Monday in the Tuilleries Gardens. When they are not playing, 250 stalls will be placed at their disposal at the Opéra, Opéra Comique and several other theaters. The concert at the Trocadéro included excerpts from Borodin's "Prince Igor." For the concert that is being given jointly with the Republican Guard Band, Captain Bayly has written several special pieces, including a "Salut à la Garde Britannique." The "Douaumont March," composed by Sergeant Caplet, in honor of the recapture of Douaumont Fort, was first played to the troops who had retaken Douaumont. Another piece of the Republican Guard Band, also by Captain Bayly, is "The Contemptible Little Army," which, appropriately enough, begins very quietly and gradually works up to a tremendous finale. Captain MacKenzie Rogan is conducting the English bands.

Much interesting music was to be heard at the Russian exhibition held in the Grafton Galleries. Some new songs by Glazounov were sung by Miss Sextia Aude, and in addition to the London Trio, the London Balalaika Orchestra, and the Russian Folk-Song Choir, organized by Mme. Levin-skaya, many well-known artists were heard, including Messrs. Melba and Trowell, Mme. Krasavina, Miss Gladys Moger and Miss Myra Hess. Mr. Edwin Evans, one of the best-known of London musical critics, also gave a lecture on modern Russian music, with M. Nabokov in the chair.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL
At Sever Hall at Cambridge registration for the Harvard Summer School regular courses will be held today. It is expected that the attendance at the Summer School will be much smaller than in recent years because of the conditions brought on by the war. All at the school this year will have to occupy rooms outside the college dormitories, as these are now used as barracks for the soldiers.

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CORRELATED PARK SYSTEM

National Recreation Districts Now to Be Administered Under One Head—Concessions to Support Department

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Park Service, which was created by act of Congress in August, 1916, to administer the national parks under one correlated system, has been organized under appropriations made in April. Secretary Lane has appointed as director, Stephen T. Mather, who, to accept the place, resigned the office of assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

All national parks have been opened to automobiles. New roads have been projected of which many have been built and many improved. Cooperation in the public interest has been promoted between railroads and the Government, between concessioners and park management, and between parks. Large private capital has been induced to enter several national parks for the enlargement and improvement of hotel and transportation service. Prices to the public have been decreased wherever possible.

New concessions have been made on a basis destined to make national parks self-supporting under conditions of increased patronage, and several parks already have become self-supporting. Larger appropriations have been secured from Congress for road building and the perfecting of sanitary and other conditions.

An extensive educational campaign has been inaugurated for the information of the people concerning the hitherto unknown quality and extent of their scenic and recreational possibilities, under which public interest in our national parks is growing with unanticipated speed; and public realization, interest and practical use is the condition as well as the object of national parks development. Public patronage of the parks has increased rapidly and steadily.

These and many other beginnings point the way toward the system which it will be the object of the new service to build and perfect.

MME. MELBA GOES BACK TO HER PUPILS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mme. Melba has just returned to Melbourne after a six months' holiday in Honolulu and North America. When she left Australia, it was with the intention of enjoying a holiday for six months.

She was determined to have a complete change in Honolulu, but once she was settled there she began again her patriotic work of giving concerts for the benefit of war relief funds. Now she has come home brimful of determination further to help the war work as well as the art world of Australia. She has arranged to return to America to sing in opera in October and she is evidently endeavoring not to waste one moment of her time.

In the past, when Mme. Melba has come home after an extended absence, no effort has been spared to give her a fitting public welcome. This time, however, by her express desire she was met only by her son, Mr. George Armstrong, with whom she motored to her house in the hills at Lilydale.

She stayed at home for exactly one day before she motored to the Albert Street Conservatorium, where more than 100 students of singing were waiting to welcome her.

It is not easy to describe that welcome.

The conservatorium is a quaint, old-fashioned building, with a huge central staircase. On that staircase stood the students. They were all dressed in white, following a simple design executed by Mme. Melba, and against the mulberry-colored background they made a beautiful picture. As she stepped from her car, cheer after cheer rang out, and in an instant she was amongst the students, laughing, talking, joking, all at once. If the students were happy and excited to see her, she was more happy to see them. To an onlooker it seemed that they were her greatest interest in life.

Within a short space of time, students and teacher were in the large class room, which was decked with flowers. The accompanist was at the piano.

"Who will sing first?" cried Mme. Melba. Then without waiting for a reply she added, "Come along, Peggy," and a charming young American from Honolulu had to show the great artist that she had worked as well as played in the six months just gone.

Only those people who have been privileged to watch Mme. Melba teach can know what her lessons mean. All her students are ambitious and keenly

interested in the new phonograph that is revolutionizing many previous ideas of sound reproducing instruments.

Come in for a fifteen minute test. Select your favorite vocal record, an orchestral and a solo instrumental record. They will prove the Vocalion tone one of the most wonderful phonograph tones in the world.

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appreciative of the opportunity she is giving them. They come from the back blocks of Australia, from the cities of the different states, from New Zealand, from Honolulu and from America. With each mail are received many requests from all parts of the world from students anxious to study with her. To one and all her reply is: "Come to the conservatorium in Melbourne and you can have lessons."

In her students Mme. Melba sees the future of Australian art and she is molding that future according to her highest ideals. She has been acclaimed great in the world of art and she is determined that her native land shall take its place amongst the great art centers. For this end she works and gives lessons to her students. She not only trains their voices but she fosters their love of the beautiful in art and nature. If these Australians assimilate her teachings, they should be not only fine performers but fine women.

On the day of her return, the artist taught for several hours; then she told the happenings of her holiday. She painted for her eager listeners the beauty of Honolulu. She told them of the native music and dances and of the life of the island people. She gave them a description also of the concert she had given for the Allies in San Francisco. She dwelt, however, more on the reception given her by the audience than on the work she herself did. Mme. Melba expresses a deep appreciation for America and Americans, and she is anxious for her students to have the same attitude.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Not only has a revival of community singing in the South served to give opportunities to thousands of people in cities which have established the custom to develop the music in their natures, but another scarcely less striking result has been noticed, especially in Birmingham, where the movement is at its height.

This is the fact that a systematic search is being made for the music and words of old plantation melodies, many of which have never been in print. Old families are being visited, lumber camps are being searched and boatmen on rivers and levees questioned about the old stories and songs that their mothers used to tell and sing before the war.

The popularity of community singing in Birmingham was proved by a crowd of 8000 people that participated in the last Sunday concert at Capitol Park. Seats for only 4000 people are provided and the others, standing or sitting on the grass, join in the hour-and-a-half meeting.

Nearly all of the people are found to know the tunes of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Maryland, My Maryland," "America" and "Dixie." But further than this they cannot go. The community singing instructors have undertaken to teach the whole city other songs, among them some of the old plantation melodies.

At first it was noticed that only the people in the trained choruses who were on the platform sang; but as the band played the airs with feeling and rhythm and the leader good-naturedly urged the audience to join in the singing, the impulse to sing was too strong to resist. To encourage every one to sing, the leader has the band first play the air, then all are asked to sing; and if the response is not as full and hearty as it should be, he then asks that everybody hum the tune. This usually has the desired effect—for almost everybody can hum—and after the humming it is an easy matter for the audience to slip into singing the words, which are printed on the programs and generously distributed. Timidity is soon forgotten for every one seems too busy singing and enjoying it to think of the fellow next to him, unless it be to encourage him to sing a little louder.

One or two vocal, violin and other instrumental solos, besides the orchestral numbers, are introduced on each program.

That interest in community singing is genuine is evidenced in the fact that large numbers of persons occupy the same places in the audience on each Sunday afternoon. Besides those within the park, others sit in automobiles in the four streets flanking it. Those who come arrive early; and

one little girl sang "The Star-Spangled

PLANTATION TUNES TAUGHT TO CHORUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

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LONDON IN THE NINETIES

It was in London, one night in the nineties, at the close of a great dinner party, that Mr. Astor drew his chair up alongside of that of Mr. Cust, the Conservative member for Stamford, and confided to him the fact that he had been offered the opportunity of purchasing The Pall Mall Gazette. Mr. Cust was then nearing the zenith of a rather meteoric career. He had lately made a speech in the House of Commons which had won for him the special congratulations of Mr. Gladstone, who had so far departed from his ordinary parliamentary usage, as to cross the floor of the House to convey in person his appreciation to the young member. Never peculiarly diffident, Mr. Cust was elated by the compliment. The heir to a well known peerage and to immense wealth, the world seemed to him, no doubt, very much in the position of Falstaff's oyster, and so, if his own private version of the interview is to be regarded as strictly veracious, he received Mr. Astor's communication with the rather dubious enigma of the successful parliamentarian.

When Mr. Astor went on to inform him that he had decided to exercise his option over the famous paper on one consideration, Mr. Cust's languor must have been excessive, for not even Mr. Astor's final announcement that the sine qua non of purchase was Mr. Cust's acceptance of the editorship, moved him to anything but feeble interest. However, he accepted Mr. Astor's proposal to talk over terms next day with his solicitor, and thus a gentleman who had never, probably, been in a newspaper office before in his life, one day walked into the old Pall Mall office in Northumberland Street, the successor to the line of remarkable men who had occupied the editorial chair before him.

In one way Mr. Cust did not disappoint Mr. Astor. Mr. Astor had told him when he deprecatingly remarked that he knew nothing whatever of newspapers or how to run them, that that was a bagatelle. He had, he declared, watched his course with interest for some years, and he felt convinced that he was the man to make the Pall Mall a great London organ. In that Mr. Cust, to use Mr. Astor's own expression, certainly "made good." But he made good at a cost which must have been astonishing, even to the owner of the Fortunatus' purse of Mr. Astor.

Mr. Cust did not write himself, or only rarely wrote, but he did invent the wonderful plans which soon made the Pall Mall Gazette unquestionably the most read paper, of its kind, in London. It was not, of course, a mere newspaper. Its success had always been due quite as much to its literary flavor as to its news, and Mr. Cust's head lines alone became veritable works of art. The paper, indeed, had inherited something of the genius of the great novelist who gave it name to it in that famous scene in the Fleet Prison, when Captain Shandon wrote his remarkable prospectus sitting on his bed, whilst Mr. Bungay, the publisher, dozed placidly in the chair opposite. In doing this Mr. Cust's method was extremely simple. He surrounded himself with a body of men, the most brilliant on whom he could lay his hands, and, not being restrained by the vulgar necessities of finance paid any salary demanded, which would enable him to get whom or what he wanted.

The result became apparent immediately, and in the arm chairs in the club windows in Pall Mall the paper was in immense demand. Five out of six of the readers in any self-respecting first-class carriage bringing the population of the "City" home in the evening might be depended upon to be found reading it. It was, indeed, not much to be wondered at, for no man ever knew what Mr. Cust would do or say next.

Those were days when he made a special visit to Constantinople for the sake of recording his opinion of the Sultan. From then on the Sultan was the editor's monkey-on-a-chain in the columns of the paper. The Turkish Ambassador was furious: Abdul Hamid, the gentle Abdul, called an assassin and worse. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury himself, invited Mr. Cust to the Foreign Office. It was all to no purpose, and the worst of it was that however much the Foreign Office might protest, no matter how shocked the corps diplomatic might be, everybody knew that it was all true, and everybody, except Lord Salisbury, perhaps, who had to endure the visits of the Turkish Ambassador, laughed behind his hand. Then Mr. Cust broke out in a new way. One evening all London was startled by the news that on a certain day, some months ahead, Mr. Gladstone would resign. The excitement in the railway carriages, in the omnibuses, and in the clubs was intense, and in the morning there came the usual official denials. The Times, which had been so egregiously imposed upon, when the ineffectual Mr. Pittig sold the forged Parnell letters to it, was moved almost to tears by journalism of such a scandalous nature, and dealt faithfully in its editorial, with the prodigal journalist.

The worst of it was, however, that Mr. Cust was right all the time, and Mr. Gladstone did resign, on the very day announced, much to the woe of The Times, which found itself writing a sort of combined eulogy of and apology to the editor of the Pall Mall. Few people, to this day, know how the secret came out, how it was overheard by a servant at a dinner table in the Riviera; how this Ganymede of the napkin who overheard it, posted home and offered the information to certain other London papers, which caustically declined "to be had"; how he unhesitatingly eventually ended in the editorial sanctum of The Pall Mall; how Mr. Cust then and there locked him in another room, to prevent his getting out and selling the news to anybody else, set the presses to work

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Translations are from the Spanish, specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

Some idea of the difficulties and needs of journalism in South America can be gained from a little treatise on the subject, incidental to the announcement of the establishment of a news bureau in Lima, Peru, which appeared in El Comercio of that city recently. This article said:

"It has been announced that certain young newspaper men of Lima have established in this capital a bureau intended to transmit to daily newspapers of the provinces and foreign countries that may wish to profit by their services, the news of any events of importance occurring in the capital and the rest of the Republic. The requirements of journalism stimulated by the competition which, in this sort of thing, increases day by day, compel any persons who have the editing of a daily newspaper in charge to busy themselves with accumulating the most important pieces of information, with a purpose of offering to their readers the latest word of what happens in the country and the world with respect to events about which the public feels a vivid curiosity."

To achieve this is easy, no doubt,

for those who command the means for using numerous correspondents in this service; but even when the proposition, seen from this point of view, appears decidedly audacious, there always remains the other phase of the question, which every good newspaper man ought to contemplate if he desires to respond to the just expectations of his readers, regardless in the major part, of the feelings which journalism translates, so that his information service not only provides plenty of news but also constitutes a faithful exponent of the truth.

"In little countries like Peru, this matter of absolute impartiality of transmission of news from one place to another is very necessary. The difficulties which impede communication between distinct populous sections of territory, the characteristics of our high tropical climate, and the relative lack of sanction for press publications, constitute a hindrance that, in a given moment, can bring it about that a false news item transmitted by telegraph from distant parts may be exaggerated to a form which is prudent and feasible to avoid."

"Notwithstanding we have had no

wish to injure and no discreditable

purpose, it is true that, many times,

we have had to regret mistakes which

have been the means of sending out

to the people news items that are not

only contrary to the truth but also

gross exaggerations, which have been

transmitted by newspaper correspondents

and which, given publicity by

these, have only been susceptible to

denial many days later, and this after

producing much agitation of public

opinion. It is not possible for a man

who performs the duties of a position

without an ulterior interest to avoid

being influenced by the passions which

whirl around him. Political sentiment

in our turbulent democracies is a

force such as cannot safely be aroused

by a person, who, turning against the

voice of his inner judgment, repudiates a thing just as it has already

been published. So much the more, if

this person, by virtue of being merely

a private individual, cannot resort to

original sources of information, and

even if he should do this, perhaps

would never be able to stand against

the influence of his own convictions

which would not allow him to see

things excepting through a veil of

sympathy and preconceived opinions.

"So we consider the occupation undertaken by these young journalists, to whom we have referred, as worthy of praise and deserving of support, since responsible to public opinion and to the law, which is destined to circulate throughout the country the news of any events of interest that take place among us."

"The fact of the responsibility

of the officers of the Engi-

neer Officers' Reserve Corps are as-

sured to active duty:

Capt. William L. Post, Clarence S. Coe, Clarence R. Rogers, Edward B. Whitman, First Lieuts. James W. Maitland, Paul McCloud, William T. Rossell Jr., Ernest D. Collamer, David E. Hayes, James H. Hustis Jr., Albe B. Johnson Jr., William H. Stevens, Schuyler M. Smith, Second Lieuts. Harry G. Halleck, Robert L. James, John J. Callahan, Charles G. Brown Jr., and Barret Montfort.

The resignation by Capt. Baxter C. Madden, Quartermaster's Officers Reserve Corps, is accepted.

Maj. Charles H. Grant, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Maj. Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Harrison H. C. Richards, junior military aviator Signal Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Atlanta.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ATHLETICS FOR ENLISTED MEN

San Diego High School Stadium Furnishes Splendid Field for the Holding of Contests Among Soldiers and Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Thousands of enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps and that new branch of the Army, the Aviation Corps, are now encamped at San Diego and in its immediate vicinity. For the recreation of these men all sorts of athletic and other entertainments are planned. Almost every corps has one or more baseball teams.

The San Diego High School stadium, which has a larger seating capacity than some of the college stadiums in the East, makes an ideal place for athletic contests of all kinds. The Fifth Company of California Coast Artillery, recently held a track and field meet at the stadium. The Fifth company scored 44 points against 23 for the nearest competing team, the Twenty-third company, Coast Artillery, and thereby won a silver trophy. The Thirtieth and Fourteenth companies, C. A. C., also had entrants.

The San Diego Y. M. C. A. has been arranging other events for the men of all branches of the service and when the first detachments of men begin to arrive at the Linda Vista campamento it is expected that the Y. M. C. A. will have athletic equipment ready for them.

The La Jolla playground is the nearest to the Linda Vista site, and arrangements have been made for automobiles to take liberty parties to the playgrounds for lawn tennis and other games and to the bathing beach at the seaside suburb for bathing. Here the men will have swimming races, surfboard riding, and that new water sport, aquaplaning, which consists of standing on a plank something like an Hawaiian surfboard and being towed behind a fast motorboat.

LACROSSE TEAMS IN BIG MATCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—Four games are set to be played during the next few days in the National Lacrosse Union and local followers of the league look for the possibility of considerable changes in the standing of the various clubs.

On Saturday the Ottawas will go to Montreal where they will play the Nationals, while the champion Shamrocks will travel to Toronto to meet the Tecumsehs.

On Monday next, Dominion Day, the Nationals will meet the Ottawas in this city and the Tecumsehs will clash with Cornwall in the latter's home. At the time of writing it looks as if the final would be fought out by the Nationals and the champion Shamrocks.

WAGNER NAMED CLUB MANAGER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Despite his non-renewal contract good until Oct. 10, J. J. Callahan was released as manager by President Barney Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club at noon today. J. H. Wagner was named "temporary manager."

MINNESOTA STATE GOLF TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minnesota State golf tournament will be held on the links of the White Bear Yacht Club, White Bear Lake, July 16 to 23, the Minnesota Golf Association has announced. Money usually spent for prizes will be given to the Red Cross.

The first day of the tournament will be given over to professional-amateur best-ball foursomes of 36 holes. The qualifying round for the State title will open the following morning, as well as play for the Minnesota Golf Association five-men trophy.

FRANK MELLUS WINS TITLE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The trapshooting championship of California and Nevada for 1917 was won here recently by Frank Mellus, of Los Angeles, who made 99 out of a possible 100. The prize for high average in the three days' tournament was won by Frank Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., the national champion, who made a score of 492 out of 500. In the California-Nevada championship contest two men, H. Lorenzen and R. H. Nash, tied for second place with 98 out of 100, and four tied for third place with 97. Ninety marksmen were entered in the contest.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Lawrence 6, Springfield 4.
Worcester 10, Portland 4.

GAMES TODAY
Lawrence at Worcester.
Portland at Springfield.
Bridgeport at New London.
New Haven at Hartford.

PICKUPS

Pitcher Mitchell of the Cincinnati Reds not only held Pittsburgh scoreless, but scored the run that won for his side.

Ty Cobb gave another exhibition of fine batting yesterday getting three hits in four times up. This makes 26 consecutive games in which Cobb has batted safely.

Beals Becker, the former Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Philadelphia National League outfielder, is now leading the American Association in batting. He has also made six home runs this season.

The Detroit Americans and Boston Braves went on a batting rampage yesterday. The Tigers made 19 hits off three St. Louis pitchers while the Braves made 17 of the same number of New York boxmen.

Marianville did some fine batting during the second Boston-New York game and raised his average considerably. It isn't very often in a season that a player is able to hit safely five times in succession in one game.

No better proof of the value of a strong defense in baseball can be found than has been furnished in two of the three games played by the New York and Boston Americans during the past two days. Boston has won two of the three through errors on the part of New York players.

While Boston and Chicago are holding their own in first and second places in the American League standing, they are gradually drawing away from New York. Manager Donovan does not seem to be able to get his team going right. Pitchers Caldwell and Shocker being fined yesterday for infraction of the club rules.

MINOR LEAGUES THAT STOP WILL RETAIN PLAYERS

If Forced to Give Up for Season Men and Territorial Rights Hold Good for Next Year

CHICAGO, Ill.—Minor leagues forced to suspend before the close of the regular season will not lose their player or territorial rights, under a ruling of the governing board of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues received by Pres. T. J. Tamm.

The ruling was issued by Secretary J. H. Farren on an appeal from President Tearey, who believes some of the smaller leagues will not survive the season, owing to the war and continued unfavorable conditions. The board ruled that players could seek employment wherever possible for this season, but must report next spring to the club holding their contract this season.

The board also ruled that leagues desiring to suspend shall fix a date for closing and that all players must be paid in full. "It is the policy of the National Board to help our league members in view of conditions that have not existed for 50 years and the unusual financial sacrifices already made," the statement said. "It is hoped, however, that the leagues will exhaust every possible effort before giving up the struggle."

SNOW IS WINNER AT SHOOTING IN STATE TOURNAMENT

B. A. A. Star Is High Gun on Opening Day of Event at Riverside, With 156 Breaks

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—J. L. Snow of the Boston Athletic Association was the star of the opening day of the seventh Massachusetts State trapshooting tournament Friday which is being held under the auspices of the B. A. A. at the Riverside traps here. He was high gun, breaking 156 targets out of 160.

Snow was also the winner of the Maplewood Hundred, breaking 99. C. H. Marden was second high gun after a shoot-off with J. Clark Jr. The summary:

Frank Mellus Wins Title
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EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Lawrence 6, Springfield 4.
Worcester 10, Portland 4.

GAMES TODAY
Lawrence at Worcester.
Portland at Springfield.
Bridgeport at New London.
New Haven at Hartford.

DETROIT NOW IN FIRST DIVISION

By Defeating St. Louis, While Cleveland Is Losing to the Chicago White Sox, the Tigers Take Fourth Place in Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916	P.C.
Chicago	43	22	.662	.532	
New York	49	24	.625	.531	
Baltimore	35	32	.534	.587	
Detroit	31	30	.500	.563	
Cleveland	33	34	.493	.563	
Washington	25	37	.403	.531	
St. Louis	24	39	.381	.446	
Philadelphia	21	38	.356	.283	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 2, New York 1.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 19, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

LEAGUE LEADER IS PREPARING FOR McGRAW CASE

President Tener Will Reopen Action at Request of Baseball Writers Association

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. K. Tener, president of the National League is preparing to reopen the McGraw case in compliance with the request of the local chapter of the Baseball Writers Association.

The league executive is in telegraphic communication with the various club presidents composing the board of directors and is expected to fix a date for the new hearing as soon as he ascertains the day when the club presidents can attend.

Mr. Tener returned from Washington Friday and had the following to say about the baseball writers' request for a reopening of the repudiation case:

"I received a formal notification from the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers Association of the action it had taken at the recent meeting in this city. Of course, I will answer it in a formal way. I can assure the writers that the league is prepared to reopen the case, and a meeting of the board of directors will be held at the earliest possible moment.

"Some of our club presidents will have to come to this city from St. Louis, Chicago and other distant points, and it is probable that the meeting will not be held until some time next week."

B. A. A. IS WORKING FOR GOVERNMENT AND RED CROSS

Many Members in the Service—Athletic Meets Planned for Soldiers and Sailors

Officers and members of the Boston Athletic Association are working hard in an effort to be of aid to the Government in the present war situation, and also to do all they can to help the American Red Cross. Manager G. V. Brown announces that a set of games will be held under the auspices of the association on Boston Common next Wednesday for the Red Cross. While the plans have not been fully completed as yet, it is certain that events will be arranged for both the soldiers and sailors, which will add considerable interest to the affair.

The athletic committee of the association has under consideration a set of games to be held later in the year, the entire proceeds of which are to be donated to the Red Cross. Almost to a man the B. A. A. workers think that athletic competition will be very beneficial to the enlisted men. In the event of the draft, when the men will be concentrated in camps, athletic events will be of great help to the men as a recreation, and the B. A. A. will do all in its power to promote sports among the soldiers.

Other 300 batters in the National League are Clark, Cincinnati; Olson, Brooklyn; Fisher, Pittsburgh; Hornsby, St. Louis; Grimes, Pittsburgh; Burns, New York; Groh, Cincinnati; Wheat, Brooklyn; Whited, Philadelphia; Rawlings, Boston; Zimmerman, New York; Cravath, Philadelphia; and J. Smith, St. Louis.

Love, New York, still remains undefeated among the pitchers in the American League. He is now credited with five victories. Bader, of Boston, and Cunningham, Detroit, are other undefeated pitchers. Williams, Chicago, leads the league with nine victories and one defeat. Ruth, Boston, has won 11 and lost 4.

Ruth, Cubs, has a clean record of wins in the National League. He has won two games. Terreau, New York, with seven victories and one defeat, is the league leader. Neft, Boston, has won six and lost one. Alexander, Phillips, has won 11 and lost 6.

Reuther, Cubs, has a clean record of wins in the National League. He has won two games. Terreau, New York, with seven victories and one defeat, is the league leader. Neft, Boston, has won six and lost one. Alexander, Phillips, has won 11 and lost 6.

REED GOODRICH

Dayton 2, Toledo 1.

St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.

Baltimore 1, New York 0.

Chicago 1, Cleveland 0.

Washington 1, Detroit 0.

Hartford 1, Boston 0.

St. Louis 1, Boston 0.

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M. CLEMENCEAU, IN OPEN LETTER, ASKS FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Says in Request Printed in His Paper That Poilus Make Inquiries for Former President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—M. Clemenceau, the famous editor of *L'Homme Enchainé*, who is also president of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Commission, addresses an open letter to President Wilson in a recent issue of his paper. The letter reads thus:

Monsieur le Président:

You have made so splendid an entry into greater history that it may be permissible for merely a private French citizen, who foresaw, long ago, the inevitable intervention of the American republic into the war, to address himself to you, in order to set forth at an opportune time, and before our soldiers, views which are of a common interest. I am probably, Monsieur le Président, the first who dared declare that I expected you—my sole reason for saying so being that the day on which the American people was able to discern, through the thick smoke of battle, the profound causes of this war and its world consequences, it could no longer be content merely to play the part of a spectator in the most tremendous and decisive event in human history.

There are necessarily in such events men who must be arbiters of destiny, just as there are more modest energies who are content with being pawns in the formidable encounter. I had lived too long in the United States to have any doubts as to the American view of international rights and duties, such as are imposed by the historical development of those ideas which have found expression in the Declaration of Independence.

The other nations have surged spontaneously from the soil of an old world which has known all the barbarities of war, in times of which we know nothing, unless it is that they were scared by murder and devastation. From such terrible vicissitudes, the most recent of which alone are chronicled in our annals, men have dared to hope that they would one day witness, how they knew not, the emergence of an order of justice and an equilibrium of freedom. And whilst they were struggling—at a terrible cost—in the tumults caused by an iron and arbitrary actuality, faced with a sense of justice fighting for its very existence, some "Pilgrims" (the word in itself is beautiful enough) dared to undertake the saving of the idea from the secular fury of the Old World in order that it might prosper in countries which have never known the dark traditions of the past. And they succeeded. And the growth of knowledge, by bringing closer intercourse between continents, has united, welded, the hearts and aspirations of human societies and perhaps laid the foundation for higher civilizations.

That the American people, issuing from this new "processus" could hold aloof from the greatest combat ever fought in the world, for the triumph or the abolition of justice among men, I have never believed. Hence preparations which, after all, were merely born of common sense and which were, for that very reason, bound to be realized.

Americans could not be satisfied with the accumulation of riches in which empiricism and idealism were to join hands and produce that point of view which saw in gold merely the means for action. The German war (it is the name which it deserves) opened up a magnificent field of action for the idea which has produced America. It was only necessary to leave an open door for the fulfillment of destiny.

Perhaps, M. le Président, it might have been possible to have hastened the decisive moment. It is no longer opportune to discuss the problem, since fate has cast its die. If I casually refer to the subject, it is simply to justify the manifestations of impatience, but too easily accounted for, and the somewhat sharp criticisms which were the result of that impatience. But this is no longer a matter of importance. Every one acted for the best. We will endeavor, now that we are united, to do even better; more than this cannot be demanded. Those who come to count our fallen, our wounded, who see the most fruitful and prosperous provinces of France reduced to a condition of primitive savagery, will not reproach us with having been in a hurry. One more remark remains, the importance of which cannot be questioned, and that is this—the slower we have been in bringing about united action, the more imperative is the necessity for hastening the decisive result of armaments, from which we hope for a more durable peace and a little more of the "guarantee" of justice.

There are signs enough to show that the American people and the American Government are the first to be aware of it. Since they have put their hand to the plow, they will neglect nothing to insure success, and each page of their history is sufficient witness of what they are capable of accomplishing. The question arises, what should the first step be? It was the first question to reach us from over the ocean, and we each of us answered it as best we could. It was for you, Monsieur le Président, to order all things according to the necessities of a methodical action, the decision for which rests with you. I would not presume to interfere, as you may well imagine, in so delicate a matter. There is no one in our country who is not certain that you will act for the best; we have boundless confidence. If I presume to write to you with a frankness which you may deem excessive, it is that, perhaps, I may be permitted to shed some light on a side of our character which may not be sufficiently known to you.

You are too much of a psychologist not to be aware that there are aspects of human sentimentality which

in the minds of peoples, are characterized more or less vividly by a kind of universal password, which evokes sometimes an historical fact, sometimes a personality which, for some reason, appears to have hold on the imaginations. Then may I be permitted to say, in all sincerity, that I am writing to you, there is a name which, by some intangible force, is coupled with all the romance of the American intervention, and that name is that of Roosevelt. He was your predecessor, even your rival, but you can no longer have any other rivalry than that of bringing affairs to a satisfactory conclusion.

I only saw Mr. Roosevelt once in my life. I had just gone out of office, he had just returned from a big-game expedition. We did not touch on either subject. Yet, the lights were going out, when we closed our conversation. His idealism is of a simple living kind. Hence his influence on the masses, his prestige... Deriving your inspirations from the austerity of a legal training, inspiration which have proved a source of high action, you may not realize the determining influence of such a quality of mind on popular imagination. Yet you, through your wide philosophy, know that great leaders of the people have influenced men in a proportion greater than their real value, by some legendary atmosphere which has formed itself about them. Whatever the reason, and without wishing to analyze the phenomenon, I give way to the great wish that I have to inform you that, in our country, Roosevelt's name at this time has a legendary value, and that it would be the greatest mistake, in my opinion, to neglect a force for which every consideration invites immediate and profitable use... I only ask on Roosevelt's behalf what he asks for himself, the right to take his place in the field of battle with his companions-in-arms. We have just heard of the arrival on our front of the first American unit. We feel greatly moved. Officers and soldiers have saluted the great Star-Spangled Banner with enthusiasm. But you must know, M. le Président, that many a good "polis" has remarked in an astonished voice, "Where is Roosevelt? I do not see him." It is to repeat this remark to you that I resolved to write this letter, not even knowing whether it would reach you. You have so magnificently entered upon your high duties, that it certainly requires a very strong conviction to cause me to intervene, even through the medium of a newspaper. You will pardon me, since it is the habit in democracies for every one to attempt to make himself heard... In this matter I have not consulted our soldiers, simply because there is no need that I should do so, I have seen them at work, and, since they are my countrymen, I know them well. Consider the stoicism which they have shown while they waited for those who were to come, and for those who, now, have started on their way. They are wonderful men, I say so with just pride. The cause of humanity which is yours will owe them something which is not far from miraculous, and since it is in your power to give them, before the decisive hour, the anticipation of a reprieve, believe me, send them Roosevelt. I say it because I am certain of it. It would make them very happy.

PREPARATIONS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The special conditions on the Italian front prevented a renewal of activities until the middle of May, when a determined offensive was begun in the region of Gorizia still within the range of Austrian guns. The conformation of the ground, the strong bases and accumulation of war material needed to overpower the defenses of the enemy, made a long period of preparation necessary before any operation could be undertaken along this front and detailed preparations for this offensive have, as a matter of fact, been in progress since last November. The Austrian line of defense is too near two important points, the Ternovo plateau and Trieste, for a strategic retreat to be within their plans, as it would also imply abandonment of Austrian soil. The Italians have prepared for a long action along the present line, which would not be arrested by merely partial and local successes. The points gained by the Italians last year on this front have put them in a much stronger position for this year's campaign, a larger amount of artillery can be brought into action and space has been gained for the moving of reserves and troops for combined or separate action. Communications behind the Austrian line are such that a breach at any point would react upon the whole system, and there are positions of capital importance, such as Lubiana and Trieste, which must be protected at all costs.

The Gorizia front covers about 30 kilometers and extends over valleys, peaks, stony wastes and steep inclines, amid woods and rocks, needing a diversity of tactics and modes of attack. The varied conformation of the land makes a special plan necessary for each of the small simultaneous attacks forming the whole offensive. By the construction of hundreds of kilometers of roads the Italians have made it possible to employ the maximum quantity of artillery possible in the region. Another difficulty to be overcome was the impossibility of massing troops ready for an assault without exposing them to the fire of the enemy which would have mown them down before the action. In order to move troops unseen by the enemy underground passages have been cut leading to established points of attack along which whole battalions can pass freely. Work upon these underground passages has been in progress for the past year and the Austrians too have constructed underground retreats, passages, communications and whole towns lighted by electricity.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur N. Holcombe, who has been made assistant professor in government on the faculty of Harvard University, has won the promotion by his practical service in civics, as a citizen of Massachusetts, during the last few years, and also by his recent admirable and inclusive study of the workings of State governments, in the United States at the present time, and the status of these political units in the fabric of government. Professor Holcombe has served intelligently and ungrudgingly on the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts for several years, and has done much to get that new phase of social legislation working successfully. He has had much to do with creating public opinion favorable to the Constitutional Convention now in session, and, while not successful in winning an election to that body, he will nevertheless get credit for much of the advisory service that has preceded the convention and that will go on among the progressives during the sittings. In politics he has been one of the leaders of the Progressive Party during its checkered career since Mr. Roosevelt first called it into being in 1912.

James Larkin, who has been arraigned in the courts in New York City charged with violating the Selective Draft Law, has pleaded not guilty and been released on bail. He came to the United States in 1914, to lecture under socialist auspices and has been heard at different points throughout the country as an agitator of the people against the established authorities. His prominence in the Dublin strikes of 1913 made him a marked figure in Ireland, and tended to make him stay in Ireland, during the war, one that involved considerable risk. He is a man of power with the masses, both as an orator and as a thinker. Some of the forces he challenged in Dublin had gone undeservedly free from indictment for many years until he appeared, and his exposure of the conditions of the overcrowding and submerging of the masses in the Irish capital did much to enlighten persons previously ignorant of housing conditions.

Ikuzo Ooka, newly elected president of the House of Representatives of the Diet of Japan, not long since was Minister of Education. His parliamentary experience dates back to 1890, and his veteran skill will be needed, at this juncture of national history, when the tides of feeling are running deep and the older aristocratic régime is being challenged as never before by the democratic ideals of the masses. Mr. Ooka is of the Samurai caste. A lawyer by profession, he has practiced with success in Tokio. Incidentally, but none the less effectively, he has served personal and partisan ends by ownership and control of one of the leading periodicals of Tokio, *Court Itō*, in his days of power, found Mr. Ooka a loyal supporter. In Tokio politics the latter has been influential, and earlier in his career was chairman of the city's Common Council.

Westel Woodbury Willoughby, professor in Johns Hopkins University, just home from China, where he has been adviser of the Chinese Government in the shaping of its new constitution, is one of the leading students of political science and comparative constitutionalism whom the United States has given to the world of scholarship and statecraft. A graduate with success in Tokio. Incidentally, but none the less effectively, he has served personal and partisan ends by ownership and control of one of the leading periodicals of Tokio, *Court Itō*, in his days of power, found Mr. Ooka a loyal supporter. In Tokio politics the latter has been influential, and earlier in his career was chairman of the city's Common Council.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG FINANCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

Financing July Disbursements and Liberty Loan Payments Markets Remain Steady—Week's Review

Financing of the unusually large July disbursements and payments on the Liberty Loan has been a big undertaking on part of the banks. That the markets this week were not unduly affected by the enormous financial movements is indicative of the strength of the financial institutions and the confidence of people generally in the future.

Securities during the week moved in an erratic manner, but it seemed more like a professional market than anything else. The demand for money is great but there is so much money in the country that comparison with any former times is out of the question. Rates are high.

There was no consistency in movements of securities prices. One group would move upward for a short spell and then sag off. This would be followed by a similar movement by some other group. There was always some explanation accompanying these price movements but nothing that was altogether satisfying.

The continued downward movement in grain prices following the expressed determination on part of the Government to control food prices and expectation that the country would go "bone dry" was gratifying to nearly every one except the professional banks. Cotton prices have not receded as much from their high level as could be desired but there is apparently not the strong expectation that they will ascend to still higher levels, as was entertained some time ago. The total production of cotton may be a good deal greater than has been anticipated but much depends upon growing conditions prevailing between now and harvest.

Call for condition of national banks June 20 will, as pointed out by the comptroller, require computation of reserves for the last time on the old basis. Hereafter interior banks will no longer be able to count balances with correspondents as reserve, and legal reserve will be computed solely on what banks are carrying with reserve banks. If they show a surplus, that surplus must be represented in reserve bank, what they hold in their own vaults not counting so far as the law is concerned. If nothing else, this will be a much simpler system of figuring bank reserves than that which has obtained ever since the national banking system was created. All that is necessary now is to calculate 7 per cent of demand deposits for country banks, 10 per cent for reserve city banks, and 13 per cent for central reserve city banks, to be held in the reserve banks, and 3 per cent on time deposits in all three cases, to be held in reserve banks. According to national bank statement May 1, banks in reserve cities counted \$267,250,000 in balances due them from approved reserve agents as part of their reserves. Country banks counted \$650,819,000. These figures, aggregating more than \$940,000,000, will be wiped out of reserve calculations. So also will \$188,707,000 lawful money which reserve city banks carried in their vaults and \$254,635,000 which country banks carried in their vaults. As already announced by the comptroller, total reserve required May 1, 1917, was \$1,499,000,000, and banks of the country then held in their own vaults \$763,000,000 and with Federal Reserve banks \$762,000,000, making a total of \$1,255,000,000, being \$26,000,000 more than total reserve required to be held, including balances with reserve agents. Therefore total balances carried with reserve agents \$948,000,000, together with \$26,000,000 excess reserve with Federal Reserve banks and in vault, all represented surplus or excess reserve. The banks have thus already accommodated themselves to the time when balances carried in national banks in the central reserve and reserve cities can no longer be counted as reserve, holding as they now do the entire required reserve in their own vaults and in reserve banks.

Although the Liberty Loan payment has passed without any disruption to the money market, there is still the period of heavy semiannual interest and dividend payments ahead. New York rates have reflected the heavy deposits made on Wednesday because that city was immediately affected by this loosening of funds. The general opinion seems to be, however, that it is still too early for any easing of rates and that this drop in New York is misleading rather than significant.

Locally, the market is very firm at recent quotations. The Boston banks are still going strong for the July 1 payments, and present rates are pretty sure to hold firm until after that event. One banker predicted that after this shifting of balances had taken place, money would be cheaper. Not very much so, perhaps, for unless the war should end in a couple of months arrangements will be being made for another Liberty Loan, or some other form of Government financing, and this will tend to keep money firm.

There are many factors at work in the money markets. Influence to a certain extent is felt from the uncertainty of bankers and business men relative to contingencies of Government measures in connection with the control of supplies and commodities. The July 1 semiannual payments always use money to stiffen. On the other hand, the banks have been making such elaborate preparations that

this of itself may result in making money decided easier after the event for which they have prepared.

Both call money and time funds receded to 5 per cent in New York.

The ruling rate for call funds is 4½ per cent and time loans on mixed collateral for all periods from 60 days to six months are now made at 5 per cent.

In Boston there is no change. Time funds are firm at 5½ and 6 per cent, mostly all 6 per cent, however, and call money lends at 6 per cent. Commercial paper is at a standstill. Most discounts are done on a 6 per cent basis with some few exceptions at 5½ per cent.

It is understood that not only some banks but a considerable number of industrial concerns are technically "short" of Liberty Loan bonds. Despite the fact that the Government prepared special blue and white forms for use of the banks, many of them sent in subscriptions without enumerating the number of bonds of particular denominations desired.

Likewise industrial companies, subscribing either through their banks or directly, in many cases made the mistake of lumping their employees' subscriptions. As only subscriptions of \$10,000 or less were allotted in full, the paring down by the Treasury will compel many business firms to go into the market and buy bonds to fill their employees' requirements.

Probably the majority of the banks will have allotments on subscriptions made for their own account which can be used to fill the vacuum. In any event, a round billion dollars' worth of subscriptions were thrown out, and it is thought that the purchases of disappointed subscribers are making the Liberty Loan an active issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

Some Federal Reserve banks are declaring dividends prior to termination of the half year. Philadelphia Reserve Bank declared a 6 per cent per annum dividend for six months from June 30, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915. Minneapolis bank paid a similar rate for the year ending June 30, 1916. Chicago declared a 3 per cent dividend for Jan. 1 to July 1, 1916, which makes \$6 per cent paid down to that time.

Last December saw a general movement among reserve banks to declare dividends. Six had already inaugurated dividends prior to December, while the remaining six were authorized to pay a 6 per cent dividend during that month for some part of the period since opening of the banks in November, 1914. Most institutions are still rather behind in their cumulative dividends of 6 per cent, but, like the three above mentioned, are likely to advance the dividend period on the present occasion. The two banks most advanced in payments are Richmond and Atlanta. At the close of December last the former had paid down to Oct. 31, 1915, and the latter to June 30, 1916.

Reserve banks are seeing a better opportunity for making money than for some time. Rediscouting is increasing by member banks, because of the firmer money situation and Government war financing. Quite recently outstanding discounts for combined Reserve banks exceeded \$202,000,000, comparing with only \$17,000,000 three months ago, and \$20,000,000 a year ago. The investment of reserve banks in earning assets now exceeds \$552,000,000, consisting of \$425,000,000 bills on hand (through discounts and bought on open market), \$15,000,000 in United States securities and \$24,000,000 municipal warrants.

MAY'S EXPORTS SHOW GAINS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of principal products in May, 1917, show these changes when compared with last year:

	May	1917	Increase
Breadstuffs ..	\$61,199,854	\$21,298,493	
Coffee ..	2,371,803	600,820	
Meat & dairy prod ..	40,957,308	12,576,222	
Cotton ..	26,798,320	6,132,833	
Mineral Oils ..	22,189,665	4,275,425	
Total	\$163,516,460	\$45,794,000	
Decrease.			
Eleven months—			
Breadstuffs ..	\$492,969,249	\$20,620,327	
Coffee ..	17,357,830	*\$285,540	
Meat & dairy prod ..	324,946,692	92,581,265	
Cotton ..	552,553,681	182,064,792	
Mineral oils ..	203,759,792	58,940,021	
Total	\$1,555,186,445	\$434,540,880	

*Decrease.

REPORT AS TO COTTON CROP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Watkins Bureau of H. F. Bachman & Co. makes the cotton condition on June 22 last 70.2 compared with 70 per cent on May 22; 73.1 on June 22 last year; 79.4 per cent on June 22, 1915; 77.1 per cent on June 22, 1916; 83 per cent on June 22, 1913, and 80 per cent as a 10-year average.

The bureau estimates acreage seeded to cotton 97.7 per cent, a decrease of 2.3 per cent from last year.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House Exchanges and balances for today compare:

	April—	1917	Increase
Saturday—	1917	1916	
Exchanges	\$50,836,617	\$44,705,569	
Balances	8,193,265	4,269,215	
For week—			
Exchanges	240,084,874	194,228,047	
Balances	25,410,798	18,280,481	
Local United States Subtreasury creditor today to extent of \$90,403.			

LIBERTY LOAN ALLOTMENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Total of Liberty Loan bonds allotted in this reserve district amounts to \$621,218,600. Thus far \$146,902,287 has been paid in cash on the aggregate allotment, and \$408,128,000 in Government certificates of indebtedness. Of the certificates turned in \$134,760,000 mature June 30,

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bachman & Co., New York: All considered, the financial machine has worked wonderfully well, and in both the business and security markets, there is evidence of great confidence. In the stock market in normal times it would be reasonable to expect through the coming months, dullness with lower prices, awaiting the later months for activity and upturn, but the rapid race of events permits no comparisons of this stupendous era, bursting with action, with the peaceful past.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Sharp declines in a few specialties such as Studebaker, General Motors and Ohio Cities Gas has unsettled the general market this week, which, coupled with a 6 per cent call money rate, has checked a general advance in prices marketwise.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Admitting the assurance of intense industrial operations the equally vital matter of the margin of profit which the producer is to receive must be considered. The presumption is that Government regulation of prices, together with increasing taxation as the war's burdens multiply will tend to reduce profits in some lines of trade. This tendency warrants discrimination in stock market operations but favorable developments apparently are pending in the railroad situation which may stimulate speculative activity.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The situation is so mixed that it is open to a number of interpretations. There is no question but that war is the most destructive of all influences, and its price must some day be paid for marketwise, as it is now being paid for by us in lives and in money. The fact that men are being taken by the tens of thousands from productive occupations to that of destruction, limits the output, and is one of the most important influences in maintaining high prices. The influence of war is always towards inflation, and so long as it lasts it means high prices for commodities and, therefore, in a general way, for stocks. At the moment, we believe that the market position is technically very fair, and is gaining strength with the carry-over into the new crop will be light and also as a result of inactivity.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: The market moves aimlessly back and forth between somewhat narrow limits, except where liquidation breaks out in specialties, or where bear operators feel for weak spots in the hope of uncovering stop-loss orders. Pending definite enactment into law of the new crop measure now before Congress, we rather look for a continuation of the same characteristics in speculation.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: Assuming an indefinite continuation of the war, the future of the war supply companies is entirely in the hands of the Government. If the Government decides to pay approximate market prices for supplies and to levy a tax on excess profits these stocks should all go considerably higher. But the sentiment of the Administration as evidenced by the position taken by Secretary Lane in regard to fixing maximum prices for bituminous coal, is not favorable to allowing extortive profits to be made and kept by anyone now that this country is in the war. Until the policy of the Government is finally determined, therefore, we would prefer to refrain entirely from buying stocks or buy only on sharp reactions for moderate profits.

The other hand it was expected that consumption may be curtailed by the prohibition of the use of corn for distilling purposes and the new crop outlook was exceptionally favorable. It was the prevailing impression that operations in corn and oats will not be interrupted by the Government but some believed that it would be difficult to maintain a bull market in the face of the Government's attitude on the question of prices of foodstuffs.

The crop outlook for oats was satisfactory and a yield of 1,400,000,000 bushels is now believed to be highly probable. The market was under pressure at times but showed more or less resistance as a result of a good demand for the cash article, part of which was for export.

METAL SITUATION IN THE SOUTH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—As result of rapid changes in the metal market during last two weeks of June, pig iron is \$5 higher, cast iron pipe is \$7 higher, and various runs of scrap material are from \$10 to \$20 higher. There were few days when any two iron offices gave the same quotations.

From a stock market point of view, especially as regards speculative operations, traders cannot act intelligently or with the same degree of confidence, until the outlook concerning Government war policy is clearer than it is at present. Conflicting reports on this point were responsible for the uncertain fluctuations of the week.

We feel that it is fairly safe to assume that no matter what the price basis agreed upon, and no matter what the percentage of war tax imposed, the current rates of dividends paid on most of the steel and copper stocks will not be jeopardized. At the same time these war conditions are abnormal, and it may be doubted whether stocks will attempt fully to discount current earnings, or whether bull pools will succeed in inducing the public to buy on expectation of still larger dividends.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Women's Work for a Musical America

"Clubwomen all over the United States are much interested in an attempt to make America a truly musical nation, and they are cooperating with every musical interest in the country which stands for what you might call the uplift of music and the general culture of the people," so Mrs. William D. Steele, chairman of music for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking of the work which she and the 48 chairmen of music of the various State federations of women's clubs have planned out for themselves.

"First," she began, "we aim to make music an accredited study in our schools, just as much as arithmetic, grammar, spelling and such branches of education. However, we can never bring this about to the high degree that we expect and desire until the teacher of music outside the school is made to teach on the same basis as the teacher within the school—that is, until she, too, has had a satisfactory training and has earned a diploma for her work. One Western State, either Washington or Oregon, I think, has such a law or requirement. Texas, too, I believe, has standardized music in her high schools, and many schools all over the country are now giving credit for work in music.

"The standardization of music is absolutely essential to the musical progress of this country, in my opinion, and in that of many others who have the subject at heart. And we cannot see why music should not be an elective study in our schools, just as are many other branches. That would be fostering the musical talent of the land, giving it a chance. Why should a gifted child be obliged to give up the regular school curriculum, because he has not time enough to put on his music outside of school hours? It would seem so much more sensible to allow him to elect music as a regular study in school, be credited for it and allowed and helped to group about it such other studies as he most needs for his broadest culture and education. That, I think, is a problem for every mother, every woman in the home, to think over seriously and carefully. It does seem such a shame to make a child take a lot of what you might call 'ungrateful' studies in which he may not succeed. We consider one great part of the work for us to do is to put the talent for music on the map, as it were, of the educational world. Let us form orchestras and glee clubs in the schools, too, as many as possible. We want a nation of music readers."

"As for the teachers, they are obliged to qualify themselves to pass examinations in many other subjects before they are permitted to teach—why should the women of the land hand over their children to young girls or older women, perhaps, who may be able to play fairly pleasingly and who want to earn a few pennies by imparting their knowledge to others? Let us give the children the best that there is, and a standardized best at that."

"It is my firm belief that every one can sing, and that we are a musical people, even if we have not a background of 600 years or more of folk songs behind us. To be sure, our respected Pilgrim fathers did their best to crush out our love of music, but, fortunately, they did not succeed. Many of us who are not particularly interested in music like it, and, as I say, I believe that we all can sing, even if we have not all grand opera voices. And, in spite of our lack of folk songs, we have really a surprisingly large number of what one might call popular songs—I do not mean by that the 'catchy' songs of the moment,

Individual Omelettes

This recipe is sufficient for six people. Butter 6 baking cups and fill nearly 2-3 full with a mixture of breadcrumbs and cold meat, chopped very fine and well seasoned. Beat 2 or 3 eggs until light, add a pinch of salt and 1 cup of milk; stir this in well, then pour into the cups. Set the cups in a pan of hot water and bake until firm in the center. Turn out on hot plates, pour white sauce over each and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Women of Today in Japan

Women of Japan do not spend all their time and talents arranging flowers and embroidering beautiful kimonos, however much those of us who have never visited "The Flower Kingdom" may think of those two occupations as employing the greater part of their days. The Japanese woman of these present times is marching straight ahead, keeping step as far as possible with her sisters of western lands. She, too, is finding her way into fields which have hitherto been supposed to be open to men only. A Japanese paper interested in the question recently estimated that the women of the country are engaged in no less than 64 occupations, which not so long ago were considered as belonging exclusively to men.

For example, Japanese women have gone into railroad work. They are occupying posts as cashiers, bookkeepers and ticket sellers. The Imperial Railway Bureau is credited with employing some 4000 of them in such positions. The Imperial Arsenal, too, employs a number of women, but there the work is extremely hard. The banks are finding their services valuable, although they have not yet reached the point of paying them a good wage. Still they furnish their women employees with working clothes and lunches, in addition to their salaries. Two such institutions, the Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank, employ approximately 125 each. These women also share in the semiannual bonuses which are common features of the industrial and mercantile life of the country. Many women are employed in the telephone companies. Many more earn good wages by typewriting. In fact, the typists are said to have about the best positions of all. The salaries paid to actresses do not compare favorably with those to be had

by feminine members of that profession in western countries.

Women have found their way into professional fields as well; they have become journalists, novelists, musicians, artists and teachers. Also, they have become professors of the art of flower arrangement and ceremonies peculiar to their land. The school teachers are especially honored. In fact, they have to fill out their non-munificent salaries with the respect and social recognition which is lavished upon them.

The leader in the education of women in Japan is Miss Umeko Tsuda, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, who was one of the first five girls sent by the Government of her country to the United States to study. She is now principal of what is considered to be the best school for girls in all Japan. The courses of study there she models after the curriculum of her American alma mater, with both required courses and electives. Six hours a week are devoted to the study of English subjects, three hours to the study of the English literature.

Miss Tsuda's founded her school some 16 years ago and, during that time, 224 pupils have been graduated from it. So high has been the standing maintained, that the Department of Education of the Empire grants them licenses to teach in its schools, without the formality of examinations. No other school is thus honored, so it is said. Over 80 of the graduates of this institution are now occupying posts as teachers in high schools and colleges of the land.

One Japanese woman is so interested in affairs of state that she sometimes takes a seat in the gallery when the Diet is in session and practically always, when her husband, who is the Prime Minister of the Nation, speaks. Not many of her countrywomen have yet adopted that custom, however.

but songs which have pleased people for many years.

"Another branch of the work that our musical section of the General Federation is carrying on vigorously is the collecting of the songs that have been favorites in various localities and the getting together of the people to sing them in community choruses. Each State is busy gathering her songs and already the progress is exceedingly interesting. The Southern States, for example, have a large number of wonderful camp meeting songs which their Negroes have sung for long years, 'spirituelles,' they are called. The Border States have an entirely different music; they have many Spanish songs and weird Indian chants. From the great plains and hills of the West come the cowboy songs. Then we have what are known as the 'lonesome songs' of the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains, and, down in New Orleans, the old songs in patois of the French Creoles. These are but few, however, of the many that we have. Our folk songs, if we may apply that term to these melodies, are not like the vintage songs of France, for instance, indigenous to the soil, as it were, but they are peculiar to a section, the songs that have pleased the people there.

"Community singing really originated, in this country, in the West; a woman out there called a number of people together to sing the songs they knew and called it a 'community sing.' Some time ago I started community singing in my home in Missouri. I began with the 'Peer Gyn' suite, told the people the story of it, then had them sing it, and they loved it all. We followed that with pure American songs, the 'Suwanee River' first. Everybody knew the tune, but far from all knew the words. I had foreseen that, however, and had slips printed with the words of that and other old favorites. Everybody joined in with a will, and, before long, they were meeting regularly, singing splendid things, and delighting in it. When people come to enjoy music in that way, they will not vote against taxes to put it in the schools.

"Some states, Wisconsin and Kansas among them, are putting victrolas in the schools, making a regular network of music-producing instruments all over the State. That has an excellent effect on music in the homes, too. If the children learn to love it in the school, they will demand it at home, and all that will help us in building up a musical America.

"Our committee does not neglect study work; we prepare hundreds of programs for clubs every year. This year they take up the study of American composers and their works. We opened the year's study with the patriotic music of this country, and before next January we expect every woman in the land to know the words and music of all of our patriotic songs.

And we are hoping, some of us, that before long we shall have some of these rewritten, have better, more truly patriotic words for many of those stirring tunes. And always, as I said, we are striving to make music a definite part of the American home and nation."

Sewing for the Summer Porch

"My summer sewing schedule is featuring table linen this year," she remarked, as she joined the group on the broad veranda. "I have brought a lot of linen up here with me, and I am going to devote my sewing time to the making of pretty, simple things for the dining room, napkins and tablecloths—not the usual large-sized variety, but the smaller, daintier kind used for supper, afternoon refreshment tables and for breakfast. Instead of hemming them, I am crocheting a narrow edge of mercerized cotton, with frequent picots for decoration. That I vary in several ways. For instance, here is my daintiest set. This is of a finer weave of linen than the rest, and I am making a small square of filet lace to adorn one corner of each of the napkins and a large square in the same design for each of the little napkins.

"Then I am going to make a third set for porch luncheons, particularly of this heavy natural colored linen, what they call 'peasant linen.' I have not begun on this yet, but I think that I shall crochet square medallions of a rather heavy linen thread in the same natural color, and set them in, one in each corner of the cloth and one in one corner only of each napkin. Of course, if anyone wanted to go to all that work, she could decorate each corner of the napkins; for my part, I feel that I may put a slightly wider edge on this, just work out some simple design on the first row of single crochet. I have not decided yet."

"Also, I am thinking of embroidering a porch luncheon set in colors, putting bright reds and greens and blues on some natural colored linen, to use with a set of Brittany ware of which I am fond. I shall not put enough color on the linen to destroy the effect of the china, however, but I shall buttonhole the edges with the colors in small sections, and, perhaps, put some odd little design, a gay plumed bird or something of the sort, in the corners. There is such a great variety of ways and means of decoration that do not demand too much time that it seems to me that there is no excuse for a woman's not having all the pretty table linens that she desires, if she has a little leisure for sewing each day."

"Centerpieces? Oh, I nearly forgot to tell you my plan about them. I make one extra napkin, just like the others, except that I decorate each of the four corners, and, when I want it, put it in the center of the cloth. That I like much better than some extraneous piece, and it makes a pretty setting for my bowl or vase of flowers as a rule, although I do not always use it—it all depends on my table decoration."



Courtesy of Lane Bryant, New York

A Simple Style in Bathing Suits

"We women of the United States of America are just as able and willing to do our 'bit' in the great work of establishing democracy throughout the world as are the women of our Allies, and it seems to me that there is no more important question in connection with war preparation than that of national prohibition, because it is so closely connected with the problem of food conservation," said Mrs. Ella A. Booze, president of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union and vice-president at large of the national organization, discussing the present "dry" amendment to the food bill, now before the United States Senate, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It is our definite duty, it seems to me, to join the Grain Savers' League at once and take its pledge not to drink, buy, sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, as long as the war or the need for conserving the food supply shall last. I should like to call upon every woman in the country to refuse to use liquor of any sort in any way, neither socially, nor in cooking, nor as a false stimulant.

"Even the medical societies have said that there is no need for the use of alcoholic beverages of any sort. That means that the woman in the kitchen will refrain from using any variety of liquor whatsoever, not even the smallest spoonful for flavoring a pudding sauce or a jelly or in her summer's preserving. It is important that the women should rise to this present situation.

"We have been told that in the manufacture of intoxicating drinks enough pounds of grain were used last year to have provided a one-pound loaf of bread every day of the year to 11,000,000 men. Now Mr. Hoover is calling upon the housewives of this country to help save the grain, the wheat above all, to help feed our allies.

"We are ready to economize and substitute other foods for wheat and, of course, national prohibition is the one thing that we members of an association that is constantly fighting the liquor interests, want above all things. But we do not see why this economy should be practised by women only. Why not by men and women together? Is it fair to ask us to go without wheat flour, when perhaps some of us do not like rye and graham and corn meal, if the men still insist on using up grain for alcoholic drinks?"

Why should women, who are the greatest sufferers from the evil of drink, be asked to bear all the burden of this economy?

"There is a question of fairness among the men, as well. According to law, the soldier, the man wearing the uniform of the United States, is not allowed to buy any intoxicating drinks whatever. Is it fair, then, that the man who does not wear the uniform—the slacker—particularly should be allowed to purchase all he wants? If it is good, why should not both have it? If it is bad, why give it to any?"

Was it not Mr. Lloyd-George who said that England's three greatest enemies were Germany, Austria and strong drink, and that he was not sure but that strong drink was the worst of them all?

"We have now 26 'dry' States in this country and the liquor people are exerting a tremendous pressure against Congress to prevent our becoming a 'dry' nation. They are trying to frighten us with all sorts of weird prophecies. For instance, we are told that brewery waste is fed to the cows and that if the breweries are put out of commission all that will be lost to the farmers. Now anyone who knows anything about farming can see the fallacy in that, for brewery waste is not a good food for cows and animals fed upon that do not give first grade milk. Apropos of this, I was in Denver not long ago and was interested in finding out how prohibition had worked there in relation to the milk business. I went to a large creamery and inquired. I was told that, before prohibition went into effect, the company had been keeping up one route in a poor district which did not pay. Several times they were on the point of taking off that wagon, but they always remembered that there were babies down there who needed the milk and so they kept it on. After liquor was driven out, however, they noticed a great change and now the business on that route has grown so that they have had to put five wagons on it.

"As regards toilet mirrors, or mirrors for dressing tables, although the early Eighteenth Century can show some simple and charming examples, it was left for the last comers among the great English furniture makers, Heppelwhite and Sheraton, to design the most graceful of these. With the coming of the Nineteenth Century the mirror fell on evil days, and for many years was seen chiefly in the shape of a square frame inlaid with marquetry, and these are much more uncommon than the kind just described. Yet another typical mirror of the period is one which has its frame decorated with 'Gesso' work, by which a design is built up in relief by means of layers of size and plaster put on with a brush. No long time elapsed between the 'Queen Anne' period of furniture and what is known as the 'Chippendale' period, but the wall mirrors designed by that master cabinetmaker are hardly as really successful as his designs for most other kinds of furniture, although, of course, they are highly prized by collectors.

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Women and National Prohibition

They consider that a direct result of prohibition.

"Another reason for prohibition is the lack of sufficient transportation facilities. If it is so difficult to get coal, why waste any transportation on liquor, which is not a necessity? I have been helping take the recent military census here in New York State, and I have noticed that any liquor people whom I have had to register have not been at all eager to tell me how many vans and trucks and draft horses they possessed; they know that the Government can commandeer all such things and they do not want to give them up.

"We are constantly urged to raise more food. The farmers need much help. Their problem is not to plant their seed, but, rather, to work their crops and harvest them, and for this they must have sober men as helpers.

"The Government needs great quantities of alcohol for the manufacture of munitions; why should not all intoxicating drinks be commanded and distilled for that purpose as a part of war preparation? Isn't it as necessary for men to save and economize as for women?"

"Now consider that Liberty Loan to

which women have so generously subscribed. The amount called for was some \$500,000,000 less than was spent last year in this country for liquor. If national prohibition were enforced, just think of the savings from drink alone. There would soon be enough saved to float another Liberty Loan. In fact, the whole \$7,000,000,000 appropriations for the year could be saved from the liquor traffic alone in less than three years.

"We want nation-wide prohibition, we women," concluded Mrs. Booze, "and nothing less; the total abolition of the liquor traffic, including beer and wine. We are more than willing to do our part in the conservation of food. We are willing to make the great sacrifice of giving our men and boys to our country, but we do demand that our country make their surroundings as safe as possible. And we are quite convinced that, in order to feed ourselves and our Allies to make both our industrial and our military armies as efficient and valuable as possible, to protect our workers and our soldiers from evil, the liquor traffic must go at once and completely. We must have national prohibition."

Some Types of English Mirrors

LONDON, England.—Mirrors dating from the early part of the Eighteenth Century are still plentiful in England today, and are to be found in a great variety of types and designs. There are also a certain number of Seventeenth Century mirrors in the country, but they are rarer and collectors will find it such an easy matter to acquire really good specimens. Before the Seventeenth Century, the Venetians were easily preeminent in Europe as makers of mirrors, just as, for so many years, they held the first place as glassmakers. However, in the diary of John Evelyn, the fact is recorded that, in 1676, he "saw the Duke of Buckingham's glass works where they made high vases of metal as clear and ponderous and thick as crystal; also looking-glasses far larger and better than any that come from Venice." Grinling Gibbons carved some mirror frames in his usual extraordinarily elaborate style, but to many people these are likely to be regarded more as curious specimens of the carver's art and examples of the wonderful mastery Gibbons had obtained in his material, than as things of real beauty of design. Probably the best known type of early Eighteenth Century looking-glass, of what is known as the "Queen Anne" period of furniture, is a moderately sized wall mirror, oblong in shape, more or less simple in design, made of mahogany and picked out with a varying amount of gilding. There are plenty of genuine specimens of this popular class of mirror to be seen, although, unfortunately, a large number of those put forward as genuine have no claim whatever to that description.

Other types of "Queen Anne" mirrors have square frames inlaid with marquetry, and these are much more uncommon than the kind just described. Yet another typical mirror of the period is one which has its frame decorated with "Gesso" work, by which a design is built up in relief by means of layers of size and plaster put on with a brush. No long time elapsed between the "Queen Anne" period of furniture and what is known as the "Chippendale" period, but the wall mirrors designed by that master cabinetmaker are hardly as really successful as his designs for most other kinds of furniture, although, of course, they are highly prized by collectors.

As regards toilet mirrors, or mirrors for dressing tables, although the early Eighteenth Century can show some simple and charming examples, it was left for the last comers among the great English furniture makers, Heppelwhite and Sheraton, to design the most graceful of these. With the coming of the Nineteenth Century the mirror fell on evil days, and for many years was seen chiefly in the shape of a square frame inlaid with marquetry, and these are much more uncommon than the kind just described. Yet another typical mirror of the period is one which has its frame decorated with "Gesso" work, by which a design is built up in relief by means of layers of size and plaster put on with a brush. No long time elapsed between the "Queen Anne" period of furniture and what is known as the "Chippendale" period, but the wall mirrors designed by that master cabinetmaker are hardly as really successful as his designs for most other kinds of furniture, although, of course, they are highly prized by collectors.

THE HOME FORUM

Lift Up Your Hearts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Day follows day, and still is peace afar;
Vainly they dream, who think by force to end
Force's own rule, invoking hell to lend
Its aid to banish from our frantic star
That worst of world-delusions, wild-eyed war.
Yet is advance the law; man must ascend,
And to no doubtful goal his foot-steps tend.
Sublime it stands, its rays resplendent are!
What! shall the brute o'ercome the angel? No!
Reason remains, and justice is not dead.
And love shall raise anew her stricken head;
Old is the world, and our progression slow.
But, by the Master of Existence led,
Halt as we may, backwards we can-not go!

Webster on Eloquence

True eloquence does not consist in speech. It cannot be brought from far. Labor and learning may toll for it, but they will toll in vain. Words and phrases may be marshaled in every way, but they cannot compass it. It must exist in the man, in the subject, and in the occasion. Affected passion, intense expression, the pomp of declamation, all may aspire after it—they cannot reach it. It comes, if it comes at all, like the outbreaking of a fountain from the earth, with spontaneous, original, native force. The graces taught in the schools, the costly ornaments and studied contrivances of speech, shock and repel men when the fate of their wives, their children, and their country hang on the decision of the hour. Then words have lost their power, rhetoric is vain, and all elaborate oratory contemptible. Even genius itself then feels rebuked and subdued, as in the presence of higher qualities. Then patriotism is eloquent; then self-devotion is eloquent.—Daniel Webster.

The Beauty of the Morn

In the mild-mannered beauty of the morn,
When birds wing eastward and their throats are filled
With song, and in a shrill continual chant
The little people of the grass profess
Their wakefulness unto the slumbering earth.
Then doth the sea her song perpetual relinquish, and leath down whispering
Peace to the patient sands, and listeneth.

—Max Eastman.

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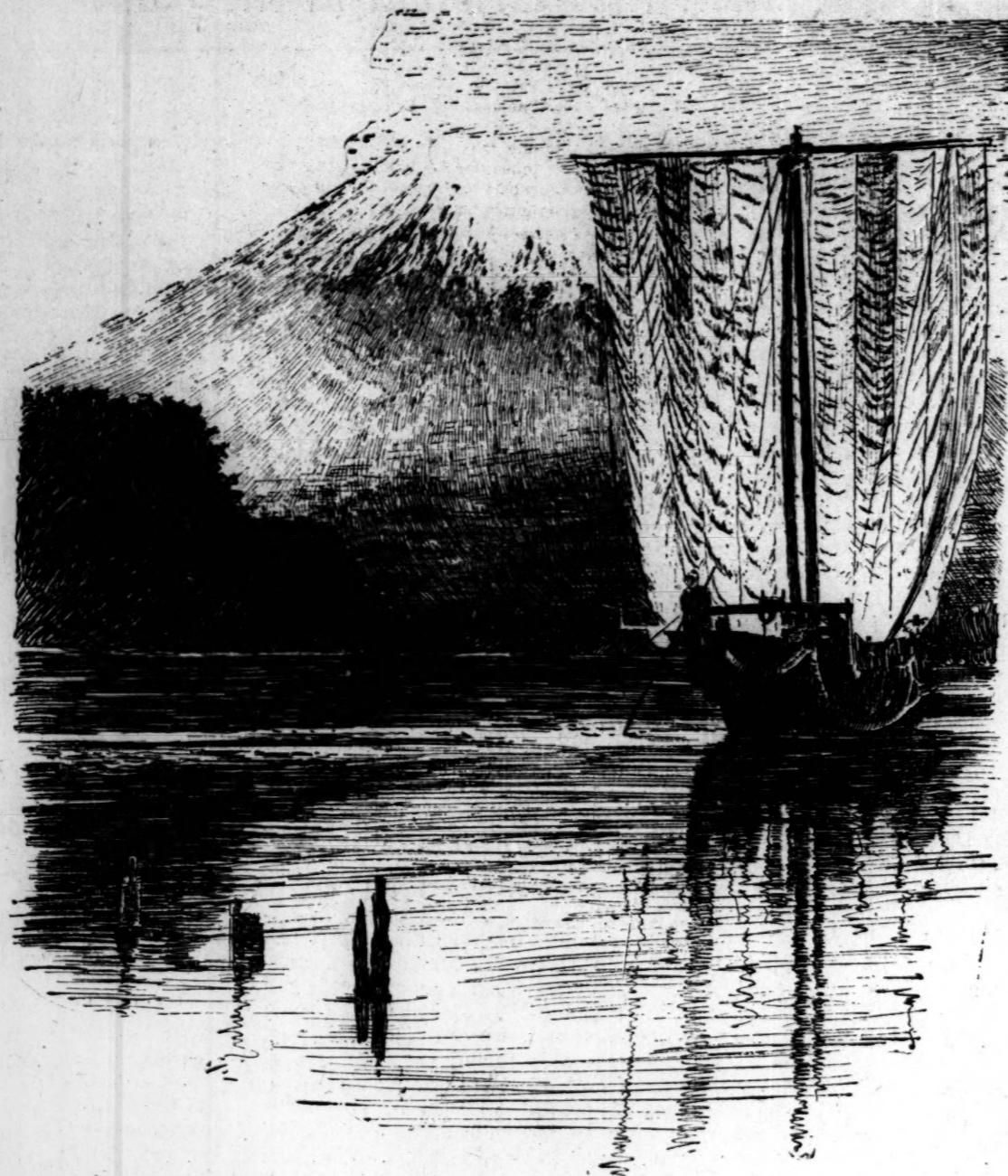
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fujiyama

What Lafcadio Hearn saw on the slope of Fujiyama, nearly at the top, he tells in "Exotics and Retrospectives." The party has stopped for the night, and he goes to the doorway of the hut to gaze at the amazing prospect.

"The slope of rocks and cinders drops down into a prodigious dish of clouds miles beneath us—clouds of countless forms, but mostly wreaths and fluffy pilings;—and the whole huddling mass, reaching almost to the horizon, is dazzling white under the sun. By the Japanese, this tremendous cloud expanse is well named Wata-no-Umi (the Sea of Cotton). The horizon itself—enormously risen, phantasmally expanded—seems half-way up above the world; a wide, luminous belt ringing the hollow vision. Hollow, I call it, because extreme distances below the skyline are sky-colored and vague—so that the impression you receive is not of being upon a point rising into a stupendous blue sphere, of which this huge horizon would represent the equatorial zone. To turn away from such a spectacle is not possible. I watch and watch until the dropping sun changes the colors—turning the Sea of Cotton into a Fleece of Gold. Half-round the horizon a yellow glory glows and burns. Here and there, beneath it through cloud-rifts, colored vagueness defines: I now see golden water, with long purple headlands reaching into it, with ranges of violet peaks thronging behind it;—these glimpses curiously resembling portions of a tinted, topographical map. Yet most of the landscape is pure delusion. Even my guides, with their long experience and their eagle-sight, can scarcely distinguish, for the blue and purple and violet clouds moving under the Golden Fleece, exactly mock the outlines and the tones of distant peaks and capes; you can detect what is vaporous only by its slowly shifting shape.

"Brighter and brighter glows the gold. Shadows come from the west—shadows hung by cloud-pile over cloud-pile; and these, like evening shadows upon snow, are violaceous blue. The orange tones appear in the horizon; then smoldering crimson. And now the greater part of the Fleece of Gold has changed to cotton again—white cotton mixed with pink. Stars thrill out. The cloud-waste uniformly whitens;—thickening and packing to the horizon. The west glooms. Night rises. And all things darken except that wondrous world-round of white—the Sea of Cotton."

"Dawn: a zone of pearl grows around the world. The stars vanish; the sky brightens. A wild sky, with dark wack drifting at an enormous height. The Sea of Milk has turned again into the Sea of Cotton—and there are wide rents in it. The desolation of the black slope—all the ugliness of stony rock and angled stone, again defines. Now the cotton becomes disturbed;—it is breaking up. A yellow glow runs along the east like the glare of a wind-blown fire. . . . More and more luminous the hollow world. League-wide heavings of cottony cloud roll apart. Far away there is a light of gold upon the water; the sun here remains viewless, but the ocean sees him. It is not a flicker, but a burning glow;—at such a distance rippling are invisible. Farther and farther scattering, the clouds unveil a vast gray and blue landscape;—hundreds and hundreds of miles throng into vision at once. On the right I dis-

tinguish Tokyo bay, and Kamakura, and the holy island of Enoshima; on the left, the wilder Suruga coast, and the blue-toothed promontory of Idzu, and the place of the fishing village, where I have been summering—the merest pin-point in that tinted dream of hill and shore. Rivers appear but

as sun-gleams on spider threads; fishing sails are white dust clinging to the gray-blue glass of the sea. And the picture alternately appears and vanishes, while the clouds drift and shift across it, and shape themselves into spectral islands and mountains and valleys of all elysian colors."

On Taste

In his Seventh Discourse, Sir Joshua Reynolds speaks of an "important province of taste, that of weighing the value of the different classes of the arts, and of estimating them accordingly."

"All arts have means within them of applying themselves with success both to intellectual and sensitive parts of our natures. It cannot be disputed, supposing both these means put in practice with equal abilities, to which we ought to give the preference; to him who represents the heroic arts and more dignified passions of man, or to him who, by the help of meretricious ornaments, however elegant and graceful, captivates the sensuality, as it may be called, of our taste. Thus the Roman and Bolognan schools are reasonably preferred to the Venetian, Flemish or Dutch schools, as they ad-

dress themselves to our best and noblest faculties.

"Well-turned periods in eloquence, or harmony of numbers in poetry, which are in those arts what coloring is in painting, however highly we may esteem them, can never be considered as of equal importance with the art of unfolding truths that are useful to mankind and which make us better or wiser. Nor can those works which remind us of the poverty and meanness of our nature be considered as of equal rank with what excites ideas of grandeur, or raises and dignifies humanity; or, in the words of a late poet, which makes the beholder 'learn to venerate himself as man.'"

The Cost of Neglect

It costs more to neglect our duties than to accomplish them.—Anna Dickinson.

The Brownings, Thackeray and Lowell

The following letter from Thomas Gold Appleton to Henry W. Longfellow, dated London, 1856, is one of a collection of letters edited by E. D. Hanson and published under the title of "The Friendly Craft":

"Imagine what zeal, patience, boldness, and love of Nature are in these (pre-Raphaelite) pictures; and with these the Anglo-Saxon awkwardness, crudity, and poor sentiment. Still, after seeing the Vernon collection, one can't but think better and better of the direction of the new school. One thing I find not stated of it—how much it owes to the daguerreotype. The fine, minute finish and the breadth at the same time they give, and absolutely—they manage to have the same defects—edginess and want of roundness.

"He dilated on the charms of early editions, and showed us some. Depreciating the character of the music, he judged me and said that like myself, he should prefer Beetho-

ven and Mozart, but if he gave them he should starve. The singing was chiefly comic, and not bad; but one French piece, by some sixteen juveniles, had a lovely boy with a lovely voice piping clear, sweet, and high, like a lark. Thackeray was in raptures with that boy. Thackeray called on me, and I must try to find him. He lives in a very pretty square not far from Ticknor's. Mackintosh and I have driven down to Chelsea; missed Carlyle. There is a good, fierce picture of him in the exhibition.

"I very much wish you were here. I am for the Continent, and want a party. Had a long talk with J. P. K. on politics; Southern view; gave him a Northern one; delighted probably with each other."

Fontainebleau Forest

In her book, "East of Paris," Miss Betham-Edwards, writing of Bourron on the eastern verge of the Forest of Fontainebleau, describes some of the charm of these forty thousand acres of woodland.

"Of course it is only the cyclist who can realize such an immensity as the Fontainebleau forest. From end to end these vast sweeps are now intersected by splendid roads and by-roads. Old-fashioned folks, for whom the horseless vehicle came too late, can but envy wheelmen and wheelwomen as they skim through vista after vista, outstripping one's horse and carriage as a greyhound outruns a poodle. On the other hand only inveterate loiterers, the Lazy Lawrences of travel, can appreciate the subtler beauties of this woodland world. There are certain sights and sounds not to be caught by hurried observers, evanescent aspects of cloudland and tree-land, rock and undergrowth, passing notes of bird and insect, varied melodies, if we may

so express it, of summer breeze and autumn wind—in fine, a dozen experiences enjoyed one day, not repeated on the next. The music of the forest is a quiet music and has to be listened for, hardly on the cyclist's ear falls the song or rather accompaniment of the grasshopper, 'the Muse of the wayside,' a French poet has so exquisitely apostrophized."

"Very few birds are heard by the way, but the hum' of the insect world, that dreamy go-between, hardly silence, hardly to be called noise, keeps us perpetual company, and our eyes must ever be open for beautiful little living things. Now a green and gold lizard flashes across a bit of gray rock, now a dragonfly dispels its sapphire wings amid the yellowing ferns or purple ling, butterflies, white, blue, and black and orange, sit hither and thither, whilst little beetles, blue as enamel beads, enliven the mossy undergrowth.

"One preeminent charm, indeed, of the Fontainebleau forest is this wealth of undergrowth, bushes, bram-

Loyalty

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the deepest metaphysical mysteries in the human intelligence, and yet a self-evident proposition to the man who has begun to understand something of Principle, is the significance of the unity of good. The human mind disintegrates everything. Its only pretense of law being death, this is inevitable. That everything comes to an end from a continent to a cabbage it declares in the name of natural science, and this being so its process of analysis is always a process of disruption. Herakleitos, wiser than most men, founded his philosophy of the identity of contraries, on perception of the fact, stated in other words by the Chinese sage, Lao Tzu, that all things are subjectively the same. This, in a curious way, is actually the case, for the simple reason that every spiritual reality has a supposititious material opposite, as Mrs. Eddy insists, when, on page 60 of "Miscellaneous Writings," she says, "Evil in the beginning claimed the power, wisdom, and utility of good; and every creation or idea of Spirit has its counterpart in some matter of belief." Then the unity of good must be parodied in the unity of evil.

The term God being synonymous with Life, Truth, and Love, it follows that the counterfeit of God, or devil, must be synonymous with death, lies, and hate. Then if Life, Truth, and Love are only different ways of expressing Principle or God, death, lies, and hate can only be different ways of expressing devil or absence of Principle. Practically any single word will illustrate this.

Take, for example, the word loyalty. Any person can see scientifically, in one moment, that the only possible loyalty there can be is loyalty to Principle. The man who is loyal to Principle is loyal to everything that is good. As, therefore, God or Prin-

ciple is the only reality, the man who is loyal to God is loyal to everything that really exists, for "God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." Conversely, it necessarily follows that the man whose loyalty is given to anything outside of Principle is loyal to evil in some shape or another. There you get the Herakleitos philosophy of the identity of contraries, though in a way Herakleitos did not dream of. He builded, in short, far better than he knew. The human mind, however, with its insistent process of disintegration will have it that it is possible to be loyal to one concept of the human mind and disloyal to another. Superficially speaking this is actually the case, but then the superficial is always the relative, and as such the unreal.

Turn from John Churchill to Jesus of Nazareth, the only perfect man the world has ever seen. The trinity of good was incarnate in the founder of the Christian religion. Truth was such a conscious reality to him that the whole world of material shadows was nothing but a material counterfeit itself. Love was so real to him that not the iniquity of the Pharisees, the brutality of the Roman soldiers, nor the senseless folly of the Hebrew mob, shouting one day "Hosanna!" and the next "Crucify him!" could rouse in him a feeling of indignation for anything but evil, and a consequent overpowering pity for those who permitted themselves to become the playthings of evil. This being so, death to him was but evil's last hope of dominion over man. Knowing the whole claim of evil to be a lie, he met and defeated death on Calvary, and so initiated the Christian era, the era in which the scientific statement of the unreality of evil and the unity of God and man, having once been metaphysically stated, and scientifically demonstrated, can never perish from the earth, until the earth itself is rolled together like a scroll. Even then, of course, Truth will not perish but will be seen face to face instead of in a glass darkly.

Loyalty, then, being adherence to Principle, the man who is really loyal is the man who is without deceit, and being without deceit is, in the exact ratio of his understanding of Truth, conscious that there is no reality but Life and Love. Thus loyalty is the necessary attribute of an adherence to Principle, just as Truth is, or just as unselfishness is. Loyalty in a word is truthfulness, and it is unselfishness, for it is the determination to pursue Truth without any selfish material aim, and to adhere to Truth in spite of any temptation to believe in that which "worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

An Italian Alpine Landscape

"Fancy the monstrous, horned, great-grandfather of all elephants barring the broad way, his head bowed, his flat skull stretched forward into the sunshine and supporting the weight of an enormous pyramid, his swelling flanks fading into the shadow beyond. Thus, between two narrow valleys, hewn out by the strokes of a god, does the spur that bears Vena di Fonte Alta stretch forward from the base of Picco Astore, its twin horns, facing the great stone quarry of Villascura," writes Antonio Fogazzaro, translated from the Italian by M. Prichard-Agnetti. "Towering above the abyss that encircles them, the pine forests and beech groves of Vena wave against a background of sky, spotted here and there with pale emerald, where the fields press them asunder and overflow, and dotted with red and white where small houses are huddled together in groups. He who contemplates them from the top of the sloping and soaring Picco Astore, or of Val di Rovese and of Val Posina, may not realize their delicate and exquisite

the pasture lands in far-away hollows, of distant patches of pointed pines drawn up in line along the dizzy summit of this paradise, slips down from these heights toward the rim of a great empty cup, sunk in the bosom of the fields as if molded by the whirling of a mighty turbine, at the bottom of which some love to lie and contemplate the encircling and overarching crater, the drooping ferns, the clustering heliotrope, the cyclamen, and far up above, in the white disk of sky, the eternal sailing of the clouds. In the wandering breezes the wayfarer hears, from time to time, the different voices of the different trees; the humble and the proud, the tender and the stern. He sees seats of white stone scattered about the woods, isolated seats for solitary ponderers, seats in groups for large assemblies, upon which are engraved hieroglyphics more incomprehensible even than the language of the trees, and which were, perhaps, the work of ancient members of these assemblies, notes of bird music fixed upon the stone, or records left for future generations."

"But above the shining green of the beeches, above the hollows embosoming the pasture-lands, above the bare shoulders of the hills, the dominating thought of the poem is revealed at every step: the sloping, soaring Picco Astore; while round about his lofty and melancholy nakedness the great cloud-capped mountains of Val di Rovese and of Val Posina sit, like Job's comforters, enwrapped in clouds of mist, and looming in the distance whenever the path crosses some prominent ridge. Astore that the several springs of the Acqua Barbarea, the Ponte Alta, are born, and flow weeping in search of one another, forming, at last, a joyous union in the rocky bed along which they course for a time, only to separate again, and ripple away with gentle complaining, to the scattered hamlets of Vena."

The Precious Things

The eye with seeing is not filled, The ear with hearing at rest; Desire with having is not stillled, With human praise no heart is blest. Vanity, then, of vanities All things for which men grasp and grope!

The precious things in heavenly eyes Are love and truth and trust and hope.

—George MacDonald.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

EDITORIALS

"The Eternal Feminine"

THERE is no one thing that the war has done more completely than to emphasize the fitness of women to exercise the franchise. When, indeed, the whole story of the struggle is told, as it is destined to be, though not, perhaps, in the very immediate future, the part played by women will be seen in its true perspective. At a time when the liberties of the world and the destinies of mankind were in the balance, at a moment, that is to say, when it seemed as if the progress of civilization might be damned up, or its stream diverted, for half a century or more, the women of the civilized world, or at any rate the vast majority of them, came forward with the same fearlessness, unselfishness, and, what is much more, with the same perception of the realities of the situation, as did the men. Exceptions there were, of course, exceptions amongst those who could see only the bloodshed of the struggle, and who did not understand that the liberties of the human race had been paid for originally with the blood of the martyrs and the pioneers, and were still stayed on the readiness, of those who possessed the inestimable boon of freedom, to maintain it, as their forefathers had maintained it, if necessary with their lives.

The fact is that the world has not reached the place where might can be met with argument, or where the wrath of nations can be turned away with a soft answer. It may seem a terrible thing to say, after the preaching of eighteen centuries of Christianity, but it has to be remembered that much of that preaching has been done by the Peters the Hermit of bigotry and persecution; that the amphitheater of pagan Rome only gave place to the auto-da-fé in the market place of Christianity; that the prison cities of Egypt were perpetuated for centuries in the ghettos of Christendom in Europe; whilst the great city which shows you today the catacombs, to which the early Christians fled for safety, came to possess the far more terrible and awful prisons and torture chambers of the Inquisition. So it is that the Christian countries of the world still meet with the sword to settle their disputes, and that when the sword is raised to strike down liberty it has to be met with the sword in defense of liberty. The day will come, most assuredly, when the power of the knowledge of Truth will be more powerful than the sword to pull down all the strongholds of evil, but that day is not yet.

It is all this that the women of the world have, on the whole, so clearly perceived. If there have been some who have been caught by the mesmerism of pacifism, which would surrender liberty bound hand and foot to autocracy; if there are others who have been hypnotized by the belief that human life is more valuable than freedom, and more sacred than principle, they do not stand alone in the world. In nothing, indeed, has the equality of the sexes been more clearly demonstrated than in the ability of some men to think and act in exactly the same way as these women. On the whole it has been harder for the women than for the men to keep their heads above water. The men have themselves gone out to fight, and have themselves willingly taken the risks of the dangers they have run. But the women have had to stop at home, and to consent to the going of their husbands, their brothers, and their sons, into the hell's pit, which is called the front, in Europe. If then they have not fought, they have perhaps done more, they have realized the splendor of the sacrifice and the nobility of the cause. Of them, indeed, it might have been written:

"Because of you we will be glad and gay,
Remembering you, we will be brave and strong;
And hail the advent of each dangerous day,
And meet the great adventure with a song."

They have, in short, done their part under even greater difficulties than the women of the Netherlands who helped to hold the ramparts of the Dutch cities against the brutal soldiery of Alva, or who like the Maid of Zaragoza helped to fight back the French invasion of Spain.

Nowhere, perhaps, has this influence of women, in its practical effect upon the war, been more marked than in Great Britain. There, when the war broke out, the bitterness of militant suffrage to the Government was one of the weapons Germany imagined she could lean on, yet it was one of the very first to pierce her hand. Mrs. Pankhurst became the head of militant suffrage in a new way, and found for once that the nonmilitant suffragists were prepared to fight by her side. The whole weight of the women of Great Britain was flung into winning the war. Not only did they devote themselves to those phases of war, to nursing, to the service of the canteen, and to all such labors as are regarded as appropriate for women, but they poured into the munition factories, they took their places on the driving seats of the vans, and their stand on the conductor's step of the omnibuses. They went into the fields, and released the farm hands; and into the explosive works, and undertook those dangerous occupations which require that deftness of handling for which they were more adapted than the men. What was the result? The bitterest opponents of woman's suffrage were won over, and won over in a way which it would have been futile to expect had the women stood upon the order of their going, and had they not gone at once. Man after man who had been ruthlessly opposed to, and who had voted against women's suffrage, before the war, surrendered to the argument, with the result that woman's suffrage is an assured fact in the United Kingdom today, and is, at the moment, passing through the Houses of Parliament practically without any opposition.

In the United States the problem of the women has been an entirely different one, because the conditions

themselves have been entirely different. Should it become necessary for the women of the United States to take their place in the factories and in the munition shops in the way the women in England have been called upon to do, there is no question that they would respond as eagerly. This not being the case, it has fallen to them, so far, to do their share in the war by recognizing the greatness of the cause and by supporting and heartening in every way those whose business it is to face the actual struggle; and they have done it. There have been exceptions again to this, of course, as there have been exceptions in England, exceptions in France, and in all countries. Exceptions of those who were not unselfish enough to stand by their country, because they felt their country had not stood by them. But neither countries nor classes are to be judged by exceptions. And so the failure to apprehend Principle and to live up to its demands may be dismissed into a merciful oblivion.

When the war is over the consequences of all that has happened will begin to be appreciated, and then not the least of the changes which Principle, working in its inscrutable ways, has wrought, will be found to be a better and truer relation between the sexes. The dream, in short, of Dante, of Shakespeare, and of Goethe, will have come full circle to its realization. The problem of what Monsieur Blaze de Biry has termed "l'éternel féminin" will be found to be on the high road to solution.

The Patriotism of Prohibition

THE letter sent by the President to the Rev. James Cannon, on the subject of the food bill and prohibition, sums up the situation with a terseness and seriousness which can scarcely be said to make for the credit of Congress.

It is now almost three months since the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. For the first time in the history of the nation the Stars and Stripes have been carried in war into Europe. The first squadrons of the navy have crossed the Atlantic to fight side by side with the ships of the Allies against the navies of the Central powers. The first contingents of the military forces have landed on French soil. The war, in short, is on. Yet whilst the country's troops are preparing to enter the trenches, and the country's ships are actually battling with the submarines, the vital question, as the President points out, of the food supply remains still undecided. More than this, the equally vital question whether the nation's energies shall be devoted, unhampered by drink, to the prosecution of the war, is still debated. It is to be presumed that no one in the country is under any misapprehension as to what all this means. The soldiers and sailors of the United States have begun to cross the seas, and will continue to do so, until the end of the war, in increasing numbers. But they are going to a country so warworn that the food for their sustenance must be sent with them and after them. Had it not been for this, the vanguard of the United States army might have sailed even earlier than it did. So intensely is this the case that its supplies now and in future must be sent after it, and sent in an ever increasing quantity as contingent after contingent sails to swell General Pershing's command. And still Congress debates.

How serious the delay is may be gathered from the President's anxiety. The fact, of course, is that the President realizes something which should be manifest to the whole country, and that is that the Allies have to be fed. You cannot successfully fight as the ally of a starving people. You cannot bring victory to a nation which has no bread. Therefore Mr. Wilson has not merely pointed out, he has insisted on the vital necessity for dispatch. And still Congress debates. Meantime, as the irrecoverable minutes go by, Mr. Hoover waits with fettered wrists. He has no office, and no appointment. His assistants are working for love of their country and the cause, or are paid out of his own pocket. "Ecce," says the philosopher Seneca, "vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus." Behold a brave man struggling with adversity. Congress does behold him, and like Charlotte goes on cutting bread and butter.

Into the midst of this delay, delaying, as it were, the delay, has come the question of wartime prohibition. It has provided a new subject for dispute, and the battle of words has, at last, swollen into a concatenation of sounds as thunderous, in their measure, as the explosions on the ridge at Messines. It is this which has brought about the intervention of the President, with a request that Congress will take to heart the danger of further delay, so that if a party in the Senate is determined on a filibuster to prevent wartime prohibition, a compromise may be come to, which whilst accepting the decision of the House with respect to spirits, will intrust him with a discretionary power, which will not be immediately exercised, over the manufacture and sale of beer and wines. It is generally believed that the President is in favor of wartime prohibition. It is also generally understood that he is adverse to being compelled to accept a responsibility with which he should not be saddled. If this is so, he must, indeed, view the crisis with disquietude to be willing to sacrifice his opinion and his desire to the necessity of the occasion.

Nor is the President the only person who is called upon to make a sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. The Prohibition interests have proved that they have, in the House, an overwhelming majority for the triumph of their cause. They believe that they have also the necessary majority in the Senate. But they find themselves opposed by a minority which in its determination to defeat Prohibition is ready to endanger the food bill. In such circumstances, if the supporters of the brewery and the saloon, who, from their persistence in avoiding a vote, presumably believe themselves to be in a minority, place the interests of the drink traffic before those of the country at war, there is, it would seem, nothing for it, but for the patriotism of the Prohibition interests to make the necessary sacrifice.

In doing this there need be no cause for despondency. The country will readily grasp the situation. And the result will be all the more certain and complete by reason of the very nature of the delay.

Canadian Cobalt Mining Dispute

THE dispute which has been going on, since early in May, in the Cobalt mining district of Ontario, presents several elements which, especially at the present juncture, are very far from welcome, and, indeed, call for watchfulness on the part of the Government authorities. The dispute arises out of a demand on the part of the miners for higher wages, to meet the increased cost of living, and in this respect is of a very ordinary character. It differs, however, from other disputes in that the mine operators not only refuse to make the advances desired, but persistently refuse to meet the men in conference, or to recognize the miners' organization. At this date, such a policy is utterly reactionary, and, at this particular juncture, is unpatriotic to the last degree, so clearly unpatriotic, indeed, as to make it difficult to escape the conviction that some very sinister influences are at the back of the whole matter.

The attitude of the men has, apparently, been, from the first, businesslike and conciliatory, but they have been met, at every turn, by point-blank refusals, and matters are fast approaching a position when State interference, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, will be imperatively called for. It is just here where the good faith of the mining operators is plainly to be questioned. Ultimately, under the act of 1907, they will be compelled to come to some agreement with their men. The act, however, is intended only as a last resort. It becomes operative when matters have reached such a point that public interest is seriously menaced by the complete stoppage of an industry. It does not obviate, and is not intended to obviate, those losses and that waste of time and energy which invariably attend a dispute not quickly settled, and a wise latitude is given to employer and employee to settle their own differences, and to subscribe to working agreements of their own arranging. There never was a time when a more urgent call was extended to labor and capital to make the utmost use of this privilege than at the present juncture, and when a body of employers is found, not only placing obstacles in the way of settlement, but positively refusing to take even the first step towards a settlement, its motives become seriously open to suspicion. The practice of attributing every untoward event to German influence is a last infirmity of scaremongering, but there would seem to be sufficient well-founded suspicion in connection with the Cobalt mining dispute to justify watchful attention by the authorities.

United States Bonds in the Sixties

THE Liberty Loan bonds that have been so successfully placed in the United States would have been known, in the first half of the Civil War decade, as 15-30s, that is, as National Treasury obligations issued to run thirty years, but redeemable at the option of the Government at any time after the expiration of fifteen years. Under the terms of the contract, the purchaser is assured that his investment will be undisturbed for at least fifteen years, unless he shall elect to dispose of the bonds in his possession; while they may run twice that length of time. At the expiration of thirty years, however, they will be called in and redeemed, either in cash or, at the holder's option, in United States bonds of another issue. The three important bond issues of the Civil War were known, respectively, as 5-20s, 7-30s, and 10-40s. These were nearly all called in at the end of the optional dates, the Government in each instance issuing new bonds for their redemption, and making enormous savings by reducing the interest.

One of the greatest, perhaps the greatest, banking house in the United States in the '60s was that of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia. Its founder was a native of Sandusky, O., who, when still in his teens, went to the Quaker City, and found employment as an accountant in the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. He gained promotion rapidly, made profitable investments for himself and others, soon occupied a foremost financial position in the country, and, in 1861, established a banking house that, relatively, was of as great prominence and importance as the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. fifty years later.

With the outbreak of the Civil War gold disappeared from circulation in the United States, and quickly went to a premium. The appreciation of the yellow metal, or the depreciation of the paper dollar, between the spring of 1861 and the spring of 1865, constituted one of the most depressing phases of the period, and threatened to become tragic, since it affected seriously the credit, and, consequently, the purchasing power of the nation. The Government needed gold badly to pay for oversea purchases and to strengthen its paper issues. The "greenback" dollar, for a considerable time, kept steadily sinking to points below par, and questions were sometimes raised as to whether it would not ultimately be worthless. Its gold and commodity purchasing power fluctuated with the fortunes of the army, going down with every defeat, recovering with every victory.

Salmon P. Chase, a former Governor of Ohio, a rival of Abraham Lincoln for the presidential nomination at Chicago in 1860, and later to be Chief Justice of the United States, was Secretary of the Treasury. He found it no easy matter to produce the money necessary to finance the war. The first bond issue fell flat. The country believed that the war would be over in thirty days. Enlistments were for three months. The average Northern man could not, or would not, see the situation as it really was. It took a series of disasters to arouse him. Secretary Chase tried one plan after another for awakening popular interest in the loan. Still the bonds did not sell. President Lincoln was calling for more and more men, and the States were sending in their quotas, but military supplies were lamentably short. The need of money became acute. Almost at the end of his resources, Secretary Chase called Jay Cooke into consultation, with the result that the latter was delegated a special agent of the Treasury Department, with power to take such steps as he might think expedient to place the necessary loans. The first big issue was that of the 5-20s. At the beginning it scarcely stirred the market;

it aroused no enthusiasm for a whole year, or until Jay Cooke took charge of its sale. He put his great energy and his great ability into his task, completely changing all established methods, and the sales immediately exhibited an increase.

His posters advertising the 5-20s, 7-30s, and 10-40s were always couched in terms calculated to appeal to the reasoning faculties of the people; frequently the language was snappy and strong. Some of his one, two, and three-sheet posters contained imaginary conversations between Uncle Sam and the farmer and laborer. One of his favorite phrases was "Make the United States Your Savings Bank." He touched the pocket of the public. In a little while he had both sentiment and self-interest on his side. The money poured in. Within a few months the sales of 5-20s averaged \$1,000,000 a day; in a few months more \$2,000,000 a day, and they kept on climbing until the total sales of the first important loan reached \$830,000,000. The subsequent loans went better still.

Notes and Comments

THAT efficiency is just now at a premium, even in matters of detail, seems to be indicated by the wording of a railroad circular, now being sent broadcast, urging shippers and receivers of freight to handle cars in such a manner as to make every car do its maximum amount of service. A bit of a joke on the railroads, however, crept into the preamble of the appeal, wherein a slip in typing made the circular say, "With our country at war, the railroads . . . have pledged to the Government and people their united efforts to produce maximum disturbance to commercial interests." But, of course, every one will understand that this use of the word "produce" was just a slip!

RACINE and Boileau, poils! Incredible, but true, except that the word "poilu," in the Seventeenth Century, had not the meaning given to it in the present war. The famous authors of "Britannicus" and of "L'Art Poétique" followed the Roi Soleil in his campaign in the Low Countries, and the record of their martial prowess is amusing. The campaign of 1677 was over, and Messires Racine and Boileau had not yet finished the preparations for their accoutrement! The following spring saw them in the saddle, accompanying Louis and his court as far as Stenay. Racine and Boileau, unmistakably gentlemen of the pen, and not of the sword, appear to have afforded the old campaigners of Louis' army endless amusement. Boileau declared that forced marches and war operations were not for him. Never again would he be caught in such a predicament.

HE KEPT his word. Eleven years later Louis once more was on the warpath. Boileau refused to leave the security of Auteuil, but Racine did the campaign, writing to his friend of his experiences, and of the work of the French batteries, sighing meanwhile for peace and the joys of home. Boileau, scanning his war map in his study, waxes more and more warlike, develops an aptitude for strategy, disposes, at one sweep, of imaginary enemy regiments, and in heroic tones sings the couplets of the "Prise de Namur." There is something familiar in the military record of these two votaries of Apollo! The hero at home and the peace lover at the front have been known at other times than the Seventeenth Century.

AT a meeting of the National Defense Council's coal committee, in Washington, at which pledges were again made by the coal operators to sell their product at a fair and reasonable price, one of the dealers is quoted as frankly telling the committee that fear of prosecution under the Sherman law prevents operators from agreeing to bring down the price. The American Press Humorist Association also is holding a convention, this week, in New York.

A RECENT writer, in England, tells a tale which will find sympathetic appreciation in the hearts of those who have endured many things by reason of much advice. He was an allotment holder, and he had been advised to grow sugar beets as a sure solution of the sugar problem, when it came to jam making. All you have to do, these advisers declared, is to boil the beetroot with whatever fruit you want to convert into jam. Very little additional sugar will be required, and, in case of sweet fruits, such as strawberries, none at all will be needed. Then came the agricultural expert, and he saw only one difficulty, namely, that the jam-making season closed at about the end of August, whilst beetroots were not ripe until the end of September.

THE protest recently issued by the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society of London, against the official intimation to dog owners, that it might be regarded as patriotic duty to destroy dogs, rather than "waste food upon them," will find many sympathizers. "Official dustbins of the past," the appeal declares, "have revealed a deplorable waste of bread and meat, and the depredations of the drink trade on our supplies of grain and sugar are infinitely more dangerous to the life of the nation than the consumption of household scraps by dogs. The dog never deserts his master in the hour of danger; are we to desert him meanly in the hour of panic?"

THE new and the old are often seen in delightful contrast in the streets of London today. "Outside a Government office, a short time ago," says a recent writer, "I saw two big cars waiting. The chauffeur of one was leaning over his wheel with that intensely bored expression on his face which is the prerogative of taxi drivers. At the driver's seat of the other car was the latest production of wartime conditions, a smart young chauffeur, in spotless white overall, with a crochet hook and a ball of cotton, working at high speed on a square of lace." It is not ever and always so with the chauffeur, however. Did not the famous Straker, of Shaw's creating, read the highest products of British journalism "between waits"?